The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. NO. 16. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902. PRICE TWO CENTS.

COLORADO

HOLDS A CONVENTION THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

Nominates a State Ticket, Prepares for War Upon the Fake "Socialists," Instructs State Committee to Send Out a State Organizer and Otherwise Plans a Vigorous Campaign—A Report That Bristles With Facts.

Denver, Colo., July 9.—Minutes of meeting of the Third Biennial Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado.

Meeting was called to order at 9.45 a. m., July 4, 1902, at Social Turn Hall, pursuant to call of the State Executive Committee, by Chas. H. Chase, State Secretary.

B. M. Hurwitz, of Pueblo, was unanimously elected chairman and Chas. H. Chase elected secretary.

On motion a committee on credentials was elected, composed as follows: Wm. Knight, E. O. Cochran and W. E. Ten Eyck.

A short recess was then taken in which the Credential Committee prepared a report recommending the seating of the following delegates: E. O. Cochran, Denver; Wm. J. Knight, Pueblo; W. E. Ten Eyck, Grand Junction; Albert Gunlin, Denver; Chas. H. Chase, Denver; Carl Demms, Denver; Wm. A. Codner, Denver; Chas. Michael, Denver; Martin Hurwitz, Denver; Carl Starkenberg, Denver; Andrew Ohman, Denver; Robert Holzsweig, Denver; R. E. Fitzpatrick, Victor; Louis Gebhart, Victor; Wm. J. Oberding, Victor; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain; Ludwig Ginther, Colorado Springs; B. M. Hurwitz, Pueblo; and recommending that W. H. Gerry, of Colorado Springs, and W. J. Michael, of Denver, be given an advisory voice but no vote in this convention.

Meeting was then called to order and the committee rendered the above report.

Moved and seconded that the report be accepted and the delegates seated. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the temporary organization be made permanent. So ordered.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be elected to draft an order of business. Carried.

E. O. Cochrau, Louis Gebhardt and Wm. Oberding were elected as such committee.

The committee retired to draft order of business and time was employed by the convention listening to speeches of Ludwig Ginther, Wm. Knight, J. M. Nolan, W. E. Ten Eyck, W. J. Michaels and W. H. Gerry.

On its return the committee offered the following order of business, which was adopted: 1. Election of Committee on Resolutions. 2. Election of Committee on Platform and Constitution. 3. Election of Committee on Ways and Means. 4. Report of State Secretary. 5. Report of Delegates and Committees. 6. Nomination of Candidates for State Ticket. 7. Good and Welfare of the Party.

Convention then proceeded to the election of the committees. The following were elected as a Committee on Resolutions: J. M. Nolan, Martin Hurwitz and Wm. J. Knight.

The committee which was elected on Platform and Constitution was as follows: Chas. H. Chase, A. Ohman and Louis Gebhardt; and the following were unanimously elected a Committee on Ways and Means: Robert E. Fitzpatrick, Carl Starkenberg and Robert Holzsweig.

The State Secretary next made his report as follows:

Report of State Secretary to the Third Bi-ennial State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado.

Comrades—The comrades of the State are somewhat familiar with the work of the State organization through the communications from the State Secretary, as well as the accounts which have been given through the official party organs. I will now outline briefly the work that has been accomplished by the organization since the convention of 1900, held at Pueblo; but owing to the fact that I have been in office only since March 6, 1902, the report will not be as complete and accurate as I could wish.

From the date of that convention the party waged a vigorous campaign until the election, sending comrade Griest through the mountain regions, speaking in the vicinity of Grand Junction, Delta, Montrose, Telluride, Victor, Leadville, and Pueblo; sending J. W. Martin into Pueblo, Florence and the surrounding country, and Comrades B. M. Hurwitz, Philip Veal and Alfred Malson working in the northern coal fields.

As you are aware, at the time of the kangaroo break there was no split in this State. Through the efforts of the leaders here the organization was held intact, but the same elements existed here as elsewhere: 1. A part of th membership understanding the nature of the fight whose principles were firmly planted on the class struggle. 2. That part composed of Appeal to Reason converts, tax reformers, and altruistic faithful and other kinds too numerous to classify. Under these circumstances, the effect of the efforts made to protect the organization from division at best could only amount to a delay and not a prevention, and therefore what was accomplished in other parts of the country by division was later accomplished here by expulsions, resignations and retirement from activity, and owing to this, in spite of our vigorous campaign, the vote showed a decrease from the previous election.

After the election, owing to the labor conditions, many of our most active men left here for other fields. N. L. Griest and Kasper and George Bauer going to California, and Alfred Malson and Philip Veal leaving the northern coal fields for Illinois—these and others leaving the State left the organization crippled for want of speakers for the work of 1901. In fact, the miners of the northern coal fields were compelled to leave to such an extent that Louisville, Colorado, where we had a good section in 1900 supports none now.

During last summer the State Committee kept B. M. Hurwitz in the field as organizer for only two months. During this time he spoke in Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Victor, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Salida, Florence, Buena Vista and other places within their vicinities. His work had the effect of renewing the interest and activity of the comrades and invigorating the sections where he spoke, besides putting a large amount of literature in the hands of the working class. He also, with the aid of the comrades there, perfected an organization at Colorado Springs. After his trip Comrade Hurwitz went to Pueblo, where he has been since, assisting the comrades there in building up their organization. The rest of the work before the election of 1901 was carried on by the local organizations at Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, Pueblo and Denver, and by the members at large.

On October 3rd a conference was held in Denver at which the question of the best method of agitaton was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that our energy would be most advantageously spent by sending an organizer into a district which we knew to be ripe for our work and keeping him there until he had perfected an organization, and then sending him to another district to do the same way. It was thought that more could be accomplished in that way than by sending a speaker out to make a tour of the State, staying only a day or two in each town, rousing more or less enthusiasm, but not being able to take advantage of it. The S. T. & L. A. and the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE were heartily endorsed by the conference.

Then, just before election, came the assassination of the President. The capitalist press, ministers and apologists violently seized upon it, and whether Republican, Democrat or Reform they clothed his private life with an angelic purity, gave him a crown with the martyrs of history and made the politician a Statesman, the model of perfection. The people recoiled from the tragedy and the papers harrowed up public sentiment to a frenzy, and in its eyes converted everybody into either an anarchist or McKinleyite. They characterized the sections of the Socialist Labor Party as anarchist societies and attacked us without weighing their opposition. Our party was a unit in condemning the assassination as ignorant, barbarous and ineffective. We demonstrated that Socilism and anarchism were the very antipodes in economic and social philosophy, scattered leaflets clearly explaining their differences, and our speakers everywhere taught the true doctrine of Socialism. We thus gave the lie to the capitalist mouthpieces, and, by taking advantage of the very interest in the subject created by the capitalist press' denunciation and misrepresentation of it, we were able to command the attention of the people and make them understand that Socialism is distinct, separate and antagonistic to anarchism, as they could not have been made to comprehend it if it had not been for the capitalist's attack. This victory is important. It has cleared the path from here to the Socialist Republic of a great barrier.

After the election the party again took up the fight, distributing leaflets, spreading the circulation of the party papers and holding meetings and adding new members, Comrade Mullein and some of its other active workers leaving the State in the meantime.

Soon after the conference of October 2, Comrade T. F. Dugan went to Teller County where he has been working since and in March he, with the other comrades there, organized a section at Victor, Colorado, which promises to be one of the best in the State.

Now we have a good field before us. The organization is in good shape for work and there is a stronger tendency towards Socialism than has ever existed here before, but we have a great deal of opposition to contend with. Not simply the two old political parties, but the Socialist Party so-called is concentrating its efforts in Colorado. We find it composed of the same elements as it has been composed of elsewhere. The capitalists who found themselves rewarded with absolute failure in their recent attempt to kill Socialism with anarchism are now trying another means. We find the tried and true labor fakirs and other grafters who have been strenuously furthering the capitalists' interests at all times, almost without exception using their utmost efforts to do credit to their traditions in the support of this fake Socialist party, knowing full well that its representatives will not carry out the principles of Socialism if perchance, by fusion or otherwise, they be elected, and that the party has no recourse, and that the effect upon its sanguine supporters will be discouragement and consequent apathy. We find this party sending high salaried speakers throughout the State, holding meetings in costly halls, setting up little so-called Socialist papers and getting a Socialist page or two in every mouthpiece of freakdom without lack of funds, and we are forced to challenge the sincerity of the source of the bulk of this financial assistance.

Comrades, this is a brief statement of our work for the last two years and of the conditions with which we are faced to begin our future struggle.

Fraternally,
CHAS. H. CHASE,
Secretary S. E. C.,
Colorado S. L. P.

On motion the report was adopted as read.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at 1.30 p. m.

After lunch the meeting was called to order pursuant to adjournment, and on recommendation of the Credential Committee C. F. Leach, of Denver, was seated as an additional delegate.

On motion the rules were suspended and W. E. Ten Eyck elected vice-chairman.

Reports of delegates were then head.

W. E. Ten Eyck, reporting for Mesa County, reported the conditions favorable and party progressing.

J. M. Nolan reported that conditions were favorable for organizing a section in Gilpin County.

State Secretary reported his information that the Socialist sentiment was strong in Delta and Montrose Counties, and that an organizer could probably organize in Delta and rebuild the section in Montrose in a comparatively short time, and that each of those counties was going to put a ticket in the field.

The Teller County delegation reported that they were doing progressive work in their district.

The delegate of El Paso County reported a good field but no speaker, and that there was much apathy on the part of the members, but that with a speaker a good section could be built up.

Pueblo reported a good strong tendency toward Socialism, but difficult to crystalize into a strong section, owing to the fact that a great part of he working class was there only as transients, and as soon as they joined the section they moved away, and also on account of the hours and conditions under which they worked.

Delegates of Denver reported a good working force of members and conditions favorable for progress.

On recommendation of Credential Committee Comrade A. Judelovitz, of Denver, was seated as a delegate.

Committee on Platform and Constitution read the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Third Bi-ennial State Convention of Colorado, reaffirm our allegiance to the militant international Socialist movement and readopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended that its report be taken up, paragraph by paragraph. It was on motion so ordered and the following adopted, after considerable discussion as to the S. T. & L. A. in consideration of paragraph 1.

No. 1—

Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, in mass convention assembled, indorse the S. T. & L. A., and recognize its necessity in educating the working class to an understanding of its economic class interests, and the necessity of using the political weapon to emancipate themselves from wage slavery; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge on all members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. to agitate for and organize locals of the S. T. & L. A., wherever possible, in order to gain concessions from the capitalist class.

No. 2—

Resolved, That we urge on all comrades the necessity of enlarging the circulation of our official organs, especially our English organs, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

No. 3—

Whereas, There has been organized in this State an aggregation of individuals calling themselves "Socialists;"

Whereas, These individuals have taken unto themselves every labor fakir or crook who would condescend to bless them with their "massive intellects," regardless of decency, honor or political probity;

Whereas, These are now urging the working class to ally themselves with this fake "Socialist" party for the purpose of once more using them as buffers to boost themselves into political office: therefore be it

Resolved, That we again warn the working class of this State not to allow themselves to be duped, but to affiliate themselves with the only bona fide political organization in existence in Colorado, the Socialist Labor Party.

No. 4—

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, in convention assembled, send greting to the Socialist Labor Parties of all lands and take this opportunity to remind them that we are in full sympathy with them in their manly struggle for the emancipation of their class.

No. 5—

Resolved, That the Secretary of this convention be instructed to furnsh a report of the proceedings of this convention and a copy of these resolutions to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, also to all newspapers who desire it.

The Committee on Ways and Means

(Continued on page 6.)

BERGER ATTACKED.

Debs' Friend Denounced As a "Union Wrecker."

What appears to be the first gun n the fight which Boyce, Coates and Debs are waging against Sam Gompers was fired in Milwaukee on July 9, when Debs' friend, Victor Berger, was denounced, via resolutions, as "a union wrecker," or language tantatmount to that. The shot thus fired makes "boring from within" a proceeding that is just as likely to cause its advocates to be called "scabs," "enemies of organized labor," "allies of capitalism," as does boring from without cause its advocates to be called by those names.

The enclosed clipping from the "Milwaukee Free-Press "of July 10, 1902, and forwarded by a correspondent from that city, is self-explanatory:

"MAY FORM NEW STATE BODY.

Central Labor Union Men Are Aroused.

Action In Expelling Members From State Federations Answered by Strong Resolutions.

The action of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in refusing to seat delegates of the Typographical and Federal Labor Unions because of the part they have played in the formation of the new cental labor body in Milwaukee has caused such dissatisfaction on the part of certain unions and of the Central Trades and Labor Council itself that there is talk of orming a new State federation. The advisability of taking such a step was considered favorably by the council at its meeting last night, although no definite action was taken. It was said that Typographical Union No. 23 will withdraw from the present State body, and that its example will be followed by other unions. Officers of the Central Trades and Labor council claim that outside of Milwaukee there are also other organizations which are dissatisfied with the attitude of the State body and that these would be ready and willing to start a new movement and try to get the sanction of the American Federation of Labor.

The council last night passed the following resolutions condemning the action of the State federation in voting to unseat the delegates yesterday:

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, supposed to be the fountain head of labor of the State of Wisconsin, is in session in this city at the present time. Judging from the reports of the officers of that organization its purpose is to cement the labor ranks and bring labor closer together. Instead of doing as it proclaims it is endeavoring to promulgate the propaganda of socialism as evidenced by its action toward the two organizations it singled out at to-day's session, by the fact of refusing to seat the delegates from Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 and Federal Labor Union No. 8002, which, acording to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, they had no authority to do.

These two locals have paid their per capita tax into the federation up to date, and the money was accepted by the federation without question and receipts given therefor. When the credential committee was ready to report its findings on the protest in regard to the seating of the delegates above mentioned, the convention decided that it could not act finally on the same, as a request had been made by Victor Berger that it take no acion on the matter until he was able to be present, and it gracefully acquiesced. When Berger appeared although he was not on the credeutial committee, the committee voted not to seat two of the delegates from the Typographical Union and the one from the Federal Labor Union.

This goes to show that the members of the federation were under the dictation of this man Berger and did act in the interest of unionism, but allowed their socialistic tendencies to override fairness and justice. If this is not so, why was it that the convention voted to seat the delegates from the Musicians' association affiliated with the federation only seven days, when the constitution expressly provides that a union to have a voice in the convention must be affiliated ninety days? Simply because they were socialists.

Organizer Weber in his report said that the people were being throttled by the trusts, but where is there an example more glaring of those in authority trying to suppress individual and collective opinions than the action of the federation to-day in refusing to seat those delegates?

Simply because these delegates were not socalists, and had protested through their unions at the action of the Federated Trades council in entering politics and using the per capita tax of these bodies for political purposes.

If the delegates attending the convention of the federation would attend to the business they were sent to transact instead of visiting around the city, their unions would not have so much expense to pay for the transaction of the federation business.

The members of the Central Trades and Labor council in the transaction of the affairs of the different unions will always conduct their matters so that work done in the interests of the union will not be paid for by the further endorsement of snap jobs by private corporations. We, the Central Trades and Labor counel of Milwaukee, do hereby condemn the action taken in conventon of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor on July 9 in regard to the unseating of said three delegates and in seating delegates of a union not properly affiliated."

A HELL FOR WORKERS.

IT IS RUN BY THE GREAT STEEL TRUST.

Its Plants In Pittsburg and Vicinity, Torture Pens Where Workmen Are Mutilated and Killed—Why "Philanthropist" Carnegie Doesn't Build a Hospital.

Braddock, Pa., July 10.—Much has been written and said about the increase in wages that the steel and iron workers have received in the last few weeks. Nearly all the workingmen employed by the United States Steel Corporation that receive less than thirty cents an hour have been rewarded for their thrift and industry by getting a chunk of "Mark Hanna's prosperity.'

Among the mills that increased the price of labor power is the great Edgar Thompson Mill and Furnaces at Braddock.

Setting aside the fact that the cost of living has increased, that is, that the laboring man who sells his labor power must pay more for the things necessary to enable him to produce wealth, and as the capitalist class need that labor power to enable them to make profits they will, under given conditions, allow the wage slave to retain a few extra crumbs—leaving that aside, we will find that the capitalist class expects larger production from high-priced labor power, and that as a result of the recent increase the petty bosses are instructed to speed the workers up; and they do it to the queen's taste and the workers' cost.

The result of this speeding up is seen by the many more "accidents that occur at the Edgar Thompson, where I am employed.

On the 8th of July a terrible "accident" occurred, and it is one of the cruelest and most dastardly murders that I have ever heard of.

All of the men that were hurt or killed, with but one exception, were laborers who four weeks ago had their wages raised from $1.50 a day to $1.60 a day for ten hours' work. Right here it would be well to state the fact that these laborers do not work every day; but morning after morning they line up before the office looking for a job, and many are the days that they do not get a chance to sell themselves, and must go "home" again to tell their wretched wives "No work to-day."

The Edgar Thompson Steel Company is busily engaged stealing the Monangehela River—that is, they fill in the river with the hot cinders or slag that comes out of the furnaces. This terrible "accident" on the blast furnace slag dump; it was caused by a premature explosion of dynamite. One man was killed outright, and four others were dangerously injured.

THE DEAD.

George Dezuha, aged 28 years. Fearfully mangled. Died almost instantly. Body was picked up in sections about 100 yards from the scene of the disaster.

THE INJURED.

James Cleming, foreman of the gang, aged about 40 years. Burned about the head, arms and body.

Michael Chellish, aged 35 years. Burned over face, hands and body.

Vincent Archer, aged 30 years. Burned over the body, arms, legs and back. n serious condition.

John Corloss, 37 years old. Burned over arms, back, face and right leg. Condition said to be very serious.

The explosion occurred about 11 a. m. Blast furnace slag has been dumped in the hollow for many months, and a portion of the rocky formation was being blasted out so that tracks might be laid to allow more slag to be dumped into the hollow.

James Cleming took a half dozen men from the furnaces with him to do the work. A charge was made on the outskirts of the dump and it had been made without resulting in an accident, but when a charge was made in the center of the dump, which was still hot, having been dumped only within the past couple of days, the explosion was the result. It is a fact that the heat of the slag for two days before upon the old slag was enough to fire the dynamite before the wage-slaves could escape.

The partly molten slag from blast furnaces remains in its partly molten state for many days, and it was clear murder on the part of the officials to order men to blast the hot cinders.

That is not all. The most horrible part of this dreadful tale is yet to be told.

After the "accident" occurred the injured men were picked up, add a flatboat took them back across the river to the works. And there, after the usual wait in the shack that some choose to call a "temporary hospital," the doctors arrived.

There being no doctors' implements at this "temporary hospital," all that could be done was to partially relieve the suffering of the wounded slaves. For two hours those poor wounded heroes laid at the mill, suffering untold agony. It was near 1 p. m. beore the first man was taken to the P. R. R. station at Braddock When the train arrived the sufferers were put on and taken to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg, a distance of about ten miles.

Today Mike Billy, working at the mill, had a leg broken. Last Sunday Comrade Frank Young had one toe cut off and another broken. So it goes. In the mad rush for profits on the part of the capitalist class the lives and limbs of workmen are not considered. What does the physical sufferings of men and the heartrending sorrow of women amount to when profits are at stake?

Today, at the Carrie Furnaces, at Rankin, also part of the United States Steel Corporation, two men were badly burned by hot cinders. They are John Bodash and Andy Pozom. Bodash is very seriously injured, and is not expected to live.

Yesterday, at the Rankin mill, Kashinya Kaboosh was overcome by the heat. He was taken to the Mercy Hospital in Pittsburg, and his recovery is doubtful. Andrew Thayer, 30 years of age, was prostrated at his work in the Edgar Thomson furnaces last night. He is also in a serious condition.

Men are constantly injured at Homestead, Rankin, Braddock, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek and Wilmerding All of these small towns are close together and Duquesne is directly across the river and yet there is not a hospital in this valley.

Why? In four of the aforementioned places the U. S. S. Co. has mills, all of the places have wage slaves who slave in order to pile up the coffers of a lazy capitalist class. Among the members of this capitalist class is Andrew Carnegie. Why does not this notorious "philanthopist" build a hospital in this valley? God knows one is necessary.

The reason is self-evident. If Carnegie were to build a hospital and the maimed of the Edgar Thomson, Homestead, Duquesne and Rankin were to go there it would expose this capitalist system as it never was exposed. The capitalist for amusement might pose as a "philanthropist," but he will in no way contribute to the damning of this vicious capitalist system.

Come, fellow wage slaves, arouse yourselves from your slumber. Shake off the chains that tie you down as slaves. Arise and be men in your day and help the class-conscious Socialist in spreading the truth. Assist all.

You can in spreading the truth of Socialism. In the past few weeks two meetings have been held and meetings will continue to be held in Braddock, one on Tuesday night at the corner of Ninth street and Braddock avenue, the other on Saturday night, at the corner of Sixth and Braddock avenue. Each Wednesday night meetings will continue to be held at Wilmerding, each Tuesday, at Turtle Creek, and each Thursday at East Pittsburg.

The members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are doing all they can to spread the truths of Socialism Help us to detrone the brutal capitalist by voting the straight ticket of the S. L. P. at all elections, and by joining the only Labor Organization, the S. T. and L. A.

A. W. J.

LANCASHIRE FACES RUIN.

Preparing to Fight for Its Existence As the World's Cotton Center.

London, July 15.—The newspapers display great anxiety regarding the situation in the cotton trade. They describe Lancashire as preparing to fight for its existence as the world's greatest cotton center.

Mills are being closed, and orders from India have almost ceased.

The Daily Mail says that, at the bidding of bold groups of American speculators, the mill owners had to choose between conducting their business at a heavy loss or stopping.

The writer declares that certain groups, headed by Theodore Price, of New York, have gradually acuired control of what is left of the old crop of citton.

The new crop not being available until September, the Lancashire mill owners will have to pay about $100,000,000 extra for raw material between now and October, unless something is done.

The present situation means ruin for them. America is fighting for the British markets, and India is building her own factories.

The president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation says that combination must be met with combination.

The American rings have already forced up prices a cent a pound, or $50,000,000 on a half year's crop.

The Federation proposes that the mills close on Monday and Saturday of each week.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS, PHILADELPHIA.

July 18—Front and York street.
July 19—Front and Jasper streets.
July 25—Thornton avenue and York street.
July 26—Ketterly street and Grandeford avenue.
August 1—Front and Jasper streets.
August 2—Dauphin and Frankford avenues.

Meetings called to order at 8 P. M.

Organizer.

AGITATION IN TROY.

Socialit Labor Party open air meetings will be held:

Saturday, July 19—River and Fulton streets.

Organizer.

ORDER CONTINUED.

BUT JUDGE ACKNOWLEDGES 'TIS UNCALLED FOR.

Strikers Show That They Have Kept Within Their Legal Rights—All the Trust Witnesses Give a Sterotyped Tale In Court.

Providence, R. I., July 15.—In continuing, yesterday, the restraining order, granted some time ago against the respondents named in the bill in equity brought by the American Woolen Company for an injunction against interference with the persons it employs to fill the place of strikers, Judge Douglas took occasion to give the usual capitalist idea of the law covering such matters as that at issue to a number of weavers.

"It is clearly within the right of any person to work for another," said Judge Douglas, "and of any corporation to employ whatever persons it chooses to do its work. It is also the right of a person who does not work for any corporation to persuade others not to work, if this can be done, and so to further whatever purpose they have in mind, provided the methods they employ are right and peacable.

"The question in this case is whether or not a continuance of the methods which have been pursued by the men on strike at the American Woolen Company's mills is practically a menace or threat. The only order I can make here to-day is a temporary order until the final decision can be given."

The judge reviewed the testimony he heard regarding the picket system at the Woolen Company's mills. "I don't want to make any order unjust to these men," he said. "They have shown great forbearance from strife and deserve credit for it."

He then told counsel that he would continue the restraining order now in force until a decree was drawn for a temporary injunction as asked in the bill. L. A. Waterman for the respondents asked for a little explanation of the order. Judge Douglas said it was designed to prevent the rights of the complainant or its employees. "If you can devise any system of picketing which will not be against the law," he said, "I will modify the restraining order."

The hearing was begun Saturday and lasted all day yesterday, the decision of the court being given after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The adjournment from Saturday had given the complainant's counsel opportunity to summon certain witnesses with whom they had not been equipped Saturday. These included some of the help engaged to take the places of the strikers, and they swore that they had been called unpleasant names, that they had been refused beer by an Olneyville bartender, and that an effort had been made to induce restaurant keeper Sugden not to seel them any food. The restaurant keeper replied that he would sell food to any one who had the money to pay for it.

The line of the examination was the same for witnesses. Joseph Guertin's experience was as follows:

"What is your occupation?"

"A weaver."

"Where did you last work?"

"At Riverside."

"How did you come to leave?"

"Because I was working on two fancy looms, and that was too hard for me."

"Since that time where have you been?"

"At my house, on the street and worked occasionally."

"Have you, with others, conspired to intimidate persons by threats or other unlawful means from entering or remaining in the employe of the American Woolen Company?"

"I told the French people I knew how it was."

"Have you done anything else?"

"No, sir."

"And what did you say to them?"

"I told them it was impossible to run two looms and for that reason I came out."

"Have you threatened them?"

"No, sir."

"Have you forced keepers of boarding houses by threats not to board weavers?"

"No, sir."

"Have you stoned boarding houses where weavers were lodging?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Guertin was another who had done picket duty and missionary work among the people brought to the American Woolen Company's mills. Nobody asked him to do this. He talked with 25 or 30 French persons, explaining to them the strike situation.

Daniel Fanning of 10 Pocasset avenue, followed Guertin on the stand. He was employed last at the Riverside Mills. He said work on two looms was so exhausting as to wear out completely the persons doing it, so that some times they could not eat their supper. The trust's witnesses all testified along one line, answering questions like soldiers responding to drill orders.

TO THE WAGE-WORKERS OF MISSOURI.

We, the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Missouri, do hereby call upon you to cast your ballot at the election to be held November 4th, 1902, for the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party stands uncompromisingly upon a platform based exclusively on the interests of the wage-working class.

REASONS.

In all countries where the capitalist systm of production prevails, and especially in the United States, where the capitalist system has reached a higher degree of development than in any other part of the world, society is divided into two classes. On one side there is the capitalist class, owning almost all of the land, mines, mills, factories, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines—in short, all of the means of production, distribution, communcation and transportation. On the other side there is the working class, who possess nothing but their labor power, which they must sell to the capitalist class in order to live.

Between these two classes there is of necessity a constant struggle, the class nature of which is clear to the capitalist class, which intrenches itself behind the political power of the country, by having its representatives placed in control of the Governmental forces. On the other hand, the nature of the class struggle is not so clear to the wage working class, whose only effort has been to carry on a senseless fight with such weapons as the strike and the boycott alone, making no effort to capture the political power, without which their effort to better their condition result in discouraging failures. It is to the interest of the capitalist class to keep the wage-working class in ignorance of the class nature of all political campaigns. The capitalist class, therefore instructs its political representatives and campaign orators to hide the class struggle behind the false cry of patriotism, and to claim that their various party organization are in the interest of all the people. Especially is this done in local elections, where the capitalist class puts upon the same ballot men belonging to the Republican party, Democvratic Party, and Social Democratic party, and then asks the working people to vote such a ticket, because it is "Nonpartisan and in the interest of all the people."

All of the working people have, since the institution of capitalism, until 1890, been misled by these and similar tactics. But in the year 1890 the antagonistic intrests of the wage-working class and the capitalist class became so clear to a number of the wage-workers, that they determined to cease beating the air and to rend the veil which the capitalist class had drawn before the eyes of the wage-working class, and this awakening to class-consciousnss of a numbr of wage workers resulted in the organization of the Socialist Labor Party, as a political organization of the wage-working class exclusively, an organization which never compromises the truth to make a friend, and never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy.

Now we, as class-conscious workingmen, never accept any statement as true unless it is borne out by facts. Nor do we expect the workingmen of Missouri to take any of our statements as true if they are not borne out by facts. We therefore, preset the facts upon which our claims are based.

FIRST.—SOCIETY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CLASSES, WITH ANTAGONISTIC INTERESTS.

Go into any city in the United States and you will find that in that part of the city which is well kept, with fine streets, shaded avenues, and magnificent dwellings, there reside people who are referred to by te press as "our leading citizens," "our best people."

In the other part of the city you will find narrow, filthy streets, crowded tuement; the people residing in this part of ment. he people residing in this part of the city swelter in the summer and almost freeze in the winter, and are referred to by the press as "mechanics, artisans, and laborers." In that part of the city were these people reside there are also massive buildings called factories. In these factories there are great machines, which are operated by the aforementioned mechanics, artisans and laborers. These machines turn out in vast quantities articles of necessity and luxury; in other words, wealth. The streets of this district are covered by a network of railroads—steam and electric—telegraph and telephone wires are above and below the ground, all of which are operated by the residents of this district.

Second—BETWEEN THESE TWO CLASSES, THERE IS A STRUGGLE.

The people who operate these wealth producing facilities receive a portion of the wealth which they produce. This portion is called wages. The other portion is kept by those who reside in the fashionable district and is called profits. The "mechanics, artisans and laborers" strive to increase their wages. The "leading citizens" strive to reduce the same; consequently there occurs strikes.

Third—THE NATURE OF THIS STRUGGLE IS CLEAR TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS. [The facts to prove so are so numerous that we have not space to print them all, but these few are sufficient.]

When the coal miners of Pennsylvania met for the purpose of discussing a demand for an increase in wages, before any strike took place, companies of militia were being mobilized in the State to intimidate the miners. Private police were stationed in the several districts, fully armed and sanctioned by law. When the miners of Idaho struck, Democrats, Republicans and Populists united in an effort to subdue them at Wardner, where the infamous Bull Pen was erected

When the trolleymen of St. Louis made an effort to increase their wages, the Democratic Governor of Missouri and the Republican Sheriff of St. Louis united in suppressing the strike. And so it is plain to be seen that the capitalists use the political power to hold in subjection the wage workers.

Fourth.—THE CLASS NATURE OF CLEAR TO THE WORKING CLASS.

At each succeeding election, the majority of the wage working class vote either for Republican or Democratic candidates, and a number of them organize into trades unions in such a manner that one trade is fighting another, while both are declaring that "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

This is illustrated in the coalition between Sam Gompers, leading representative of the "American Federation of Labor," and Mark Hanna, leading representative of the capitalist class.

Fifth.—THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NEVER COMPROMISES THE TRUTH TO MAKE A FRIEND, NEVER WITHHOLDS A BLOW AT ERROR LEST IT MAKE AN ENEMY.

We know that election day does not come around every week, and that it is necessary for the working people to organize into trade unions as well as into a political party. But we also know that any trade union that does not teach the class struggle is of no benefit to the working class. The trade union pure and simple held full sway until 1896. The class-conscious Socialist Labor Party knew that such an organization could do the working class no good and said so, although we could have had the support of the leaders of the trade unions pure and simple if we would only keep our mouths shut, and not expose their false leadership and allow them to make their little deals with the capitalist political leaders, as Sam Gompers is now doing with Mark Hanna. But we saw the error of the trade union pure and simple and struck a blow at it. It is not our purpose to wreck trades unions as unionists believe. But it is our purpose to organize trades unions upon a proper basis.

The Socialist Labor Party in Missouri therefore endorses the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an economic organization of the wage-working class which says and proves in its manifesto, that the emancipation of the wage-working class must be the class-conscious work of the wage-working class, and proposes to aid in carrying on the war against capitalism simultaneously upon the political and economic fields.

CONCLUSION.

Workingmen, compare this honest, bold, manly stand of the Socialist Labor Party, with the weak, cringing servile attitude of the bogus "socialist" parties, and, with your ballot, hand down your decision on election day.

If you wish to continue in wage slavery; if you wish your children to be mere slaves in the factory hells, or to be mere animals trained for the battlefield of capitalist wars; if you wish this, then cast your ballot for the Republican-Democratic-Allied Party, Bogus-Socialist, or Public Ownership parties. But if you are tired of vegetating in poverty and wallowing in misery; if you wish your children to be men and women and to enjoy all the blessings of education and the full benefit of all their faculties; if you wish this, then cast your ballot for the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

◆ ◆ ◆

"SOMETHING NOW."

The following resolutions are but guides along the way to the Socialist Republic:

It is the practise of capitalist class office-holders to conduct the State and municipal affairs on so-called business principles, i. e., granting the privilege of performing certain public services and functions, involving the use of public property and the exercise of the public right to levy taxes (in various forms of dues, fares, rentals, etc.), upon the persons to whom such necessary services are rendered, to private corporations who use and abuse said privileges for their own unlimited enrichment, water their stocks in order to conceal scandalous profits, bribe legislators, judges and executive officials, violate their charters and contracts, evade taxation, starve their employes, provoke bloody conflicts between authority and hunger, assume police powers, sacrifice human life to their greed and generally "damn the people."

RESOLVED, That every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall, within the sphere of his functions, diligently work for the absolute and unconditional recovery, by the public, of all the franchises, privileges, rights and property that have already been alienated by private corporations, and against any such grant or alienation under any circumstances or upon any conditions whatsoever; to the end that all such franchises be operated by the people according to the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth, as near as possible under present conditions. They shall, in particular, insist upon the following demands: 1.—The election by the employes, of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people; 2.—a minimum salary, supplemented by an euqal distribution, among the employes, of a portion of the surplus value or profit) which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; 3.—Another portion of the said surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employes; 4.—The remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of said public service, the price of which shall be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

EDUCATION.—To be accessible and compulsory for all children under fifteen years of age. To this end ample provision must be made, not only for school houses and an adequate force of competent teachers, but also for the feeding, clothing and even lodging of children, as the condition of the parents may require. As the present system of education is vitiated in principles and methods by the interests and notions of the capitalist class, whose school boards, chiefly composed of ignorant traders, pettifogging lawyers and corrupt politicians, impudently presume to decide what the coming generation shall know or not know, and poison the minds of the young with the virus of merchantilism, bigotry and bogus patriotism; we must, therefore, obtain control of the school boards for the purpose of bringing about radical changes in our educational system, in harmony with the interests, needs and aspirations of the wage working class.

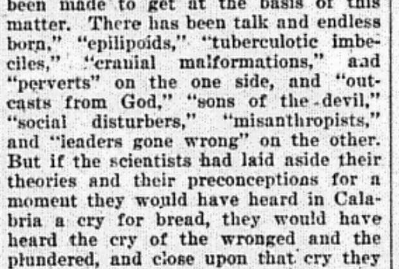
The Socialist Labor Party, being composed of class-conscious wage workers, demand of their officials, Legislative, Judicial and Executive, that every official act be directed solely in the interest of the wage-working class and that they obey the commands—as expressed by a vote—of the party in its respective political districts, at all times.

LESSON OF THE MUSOLINO.

His Defence by the People of Calabria, Sears the Pages of History.

"The Lancet," in its elaborate and turgid discourse on the trial of Musolino, the Calabrian bandit, who was recently sentenced to penal servitude for life, the eight first years being "carcere cellulare," or solitary confinement, such as broke the mind and body of Bresci, and made him a jibering idiot and a wreck, misses entirely the lesson that the defense, by the whole Calabrian people, of Musolino sears on the pages of the world's history. Even Lombroso nad Ferri, in this particular case, with their vision unfortunately warped by too close attention to the detail of criminal science, have lost sight of the fact that all crimes that do not bear with them instant personal expiation are social in their nature: that is, the crimes for which Musolino is to be slowly tortured to death, were crimes in which the whole Calabrian people shared. He was a murderer and a bandit, who, for 15 years, defied the law, pillaged residences, robbed travelers, and cut throats with a success that was little short of Morganesque. He lived in a country that is not much wilder than Long Island, and that in comparison with our west is as Nassau street at 12 noon of a busy day, to the Bronx of 100 years ago. So for this bandit to carry on his trade and "rob the rich to feed the poor," there must have been assistance, and that assistance must have come from practically everyone in the district. The story of the trial proves that assistance did come from all—excepting the robbed, and the robbed were the ones with whom the peasants were virtually at war. They were the landholders and the professional class that, like an organized band of bats, were draining lower and lower the already well-drained Calabrians. So Musolino robbed through the assistance of the peasants. He shot down his hundred men through the assistance of the peasants. And the peasants rendered this assistance and ran all risks because they had been driven to desperation by the impositions and the outrages practiced against them. Thus we trace the social nature of this crime from the single agile, fearless murderer and robber, Musolino, to the wronged and outraged peasantry, who aided and abetted him, to the wronging, the robbing and the outraging representatives of undeveloped and rudimentary Italian capitalism. It is there that this crime rests. They will break the bandit in solitary confinement—a barbarous and a hideous "advance" from capital punishment, due to well-intentioned blunders on the part of men who have known that when capitalism is deprived of its victim one way it will get him in another—but where one Musolino was produced before there will now be room for a dozen, and Calabria will be, as the worse administered and robbed district of the world, the prize bandit-breeding section. No attempt has been made to get at the basis of this matter. There has been talk and endless born," "epilipoids," "tuberculotic imbeciles," "cranial malformations," and "perverts" on the one side, and "outcasts from God," "sons of the devil," "social disturbers," "misanthropists," and "leaders gone wrong" on the other. But if the scientists had laid aside their theories and their preconceptions for a moment they would have heard in Calabria a cry for bread, they would have heard the cry of the wronged and the plundered, and close upon that cry they would have seen the appearance of Musolino, with the whole of the peasantry of Calabria behind him as supporters and defenders. To-day this thief and this murderer is greater than Santa Rosa of Calabria, greater than the patron saint of all the people. They accomplished miracles in the olden times. He arose, just as holy and presumably just as innocent before the law as St. George of dragon fame, and tried to rid the land of the pest the people feel but do not understand—the representatives of Bandit Capitalism.

MILLIONS USE LIBIT SALVE SOAP



Professor Nathan of the Berlin Hospital, the world's greatest authority on skin diseases, invariably recommends

THE FOUR GREAT LIBIT SALVES:

No. 1—Libit Salve for Sunburn, Blackheads, Yellow and Black Spots, Pimples and Ringworms.

No. 2—Libit Salve for Itching, Eruptions and Inflammation of the Skin, Chapped Hands and Excessive Perspiration.

No. 3—Libit Salve for Open Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Fistulas, Erysipelas and Callous Skin.

No. 4—Libit Salve for Contagious and Scrofulous Sores.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Be careful in ordering right number.

LIBIT SOAP: For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, stopping falling hair, softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, baby itchings, rashes and chafings and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Price 15 Cents None genuine without the name LIBIT.

Sent by mail on receipt of price (stamps or mail orders).

Prepared and sold only by

ROTKOWITZ BROS.,

165 Stanton Street, New York.

CHANCE FOR "PROMOTION."

BREAKER BOYS CAN NOW GET JOBS IN CAMBRIA MINE.

The Work They Do on the Breakers and Afterward in the Mine—The Dangerous Occupation of "Nippers," "Drivers" and "Runners"—Many Killed and Hurt.

The mining calamity at Johnstown Pa., will pave the way for the "promotion" of some of the breaker boys to work in the mine.

The breaker boy of the anthracite coal region is in a class by himself. In no other part of the world are there found boys at work at so tender an age, laboring so hard as they do in the great, black, dust-clouded breakers. There is to-day many a boy of but nine and ten years sitting on the chute boards, picking slate from the coal. Of course, the employment laws officially do not permit this. No boy shall work who is not over twelve, they say, but when a boy brings a certificate saying that he is above the required age, what does the breaker boss care, especially when boys are needed?

These little fellows stay in the breaker usually until they are fourteen or fifteen, and then, following the path of their fathers trod before them, they leave the great coal cleaning structure and descend by shaft or slope into the coal producing depths.

To one who has never been in the coal region, the word breaker conveys no idea of the real structure, as high as the twenty-story skyscrapers, covering an area as large as the average city block, built, sometimes of iron, but usually of wood, with countless windows, with numerous terraces marking the division like giant steps and resting on more legs than can be counted on one side, and on the earth on the other. Under the legs run the tracks for the cars into which the cleaned and marketable coal is poured from the chutes and pockets.

Away at the top of the mammoth structure the coal, fresh from the mine, is taken in carloads along trestles, or up the long plane, to be emptied into the crushers, which swallow tons at one time.

Leaving the crushers, the coal passes, by gradual stages, down between rollers where the various sizes drop through into the chutes arranged for them, and are sent sliding down these chutes and under the hands of the boys, whose duty is to pick out the pieces of slate that slide along with the coal and throw them aside, so that the coal reaches the cars, waiting below, clean and free from the larger impurities.

The boys sit on little wooden seats across the chutes, their bare legs in the moving coal, ready to stay the slide when the slate is thick, or to kick the coal along when it is clean and moving slowly. The rollers grind ceaselessly, with a roar which shakes the structure. To this is added the crushers and the steady shuffle of the many streams of coal down the iron chutes. The black dust rises in clouds and hangs thickly about the boys.

For ten hours a day with an hour for luncheon, the breaker boy works in the midst of the coal dust and coal. Children of the mine are they, born in the shadow of the culm heaps, with the roar of the breakers ever in their ears, with mines beneath their feet. The waters of the creeks they know are black with culm dirt, or red with sulphur from the mines; the streets they tramp are black with the soft culm, the fields they cannot play in are pock-marked with cave holes, and bare of all save coarse grass and weeds; the air they breath has the smell of the mine in it; the houses where they sleep are red or unpainted, in dingy rows along a dingy street.

Their whole life is lived with the mine. Many would be sent to school were it not for the few cents a day which is much to the average miner's brood, and the only "schooling" considered necessary for the breaker boy is the schooling of the pick and shovel and drill, the alphabet of the mine, and the geography of the workings, and the chief problem that of daily bread.

About 200 is the usual quota of boys to a breaker and over these, divided as they are in several sections, are various bosses, and over all the breaker boss. A boss has from thirty to fifty boys in charge and stand over them, much as the schoolmaster does, to see that they do not shirk their work. When the noise is so great that shouts cannot be heard, he uses a switch or throws a lump of coal, and makes the gesture that means "get to work there."

The boys pick the slate from the chutes and throw it into wooden boxes. When these are full, a boy, "chute tender" empties the box into the slate chute.

There have been instances of the wives and daughters of the miners dressing in boys's or men's clothes and getting places on the breaker.

Any lapse by the boys are visited on the heads of the offenders with extra work, for the coal as it empties into a car below, is watched by a coal inspector, and he, if he finds it full of slate, sends it back to be run through the chute again. This is done in extra hours, and if there is a lot of it the boys sometimes work all night, "on condemned," as it is called.

The breaker boy graduates in time to mine boy. He first becomes a "nipper," or "door tender," then a "driver," and later a "runner," and after that, as a real man in age and strength, he graduates into a laborer and a mine worker proper.

As a "nipper" or "door boy" he enters the mine between fourteen and sixteen. A "nipper's" work is to run ahead of a trip of cars to the doors and hold them open while the cars pass through, then shut the doors carefully, catch the cars and ride on them to the next doors, where the operation is repeated. The doors are built at intervals in the gangways of the mines to economize the air current, and the work of seeing that they are properly opened or closed is very important. If the door was left open an air current would be diverted or distributed, gas might form and an explosion wreck the mine. It is dangerous work, too, and many a little fellow in running ahead of a car is caught between it and a door post and crushed to death, or, falling from a car, is mangled beneath the wheels.

The work of the "runner" is even more hazardous. The single cars are taken into the chambers, or breasts, usually on a considerable grade above the gangway which are the main arteries of the mines, so that the cars and the coal can slide down and thus save work. When the cars are full in the breasts the "runners" start them down toward the gangway. Running by gravity, and heavily loaded, they attain considerable speed, and it is the work of the "runners" to "sprang" them, work which requires a steady hand, a good eye and a cool head. "Spraggging" is throwing into the open spaces of the wheels heavy sticks of wood, which stop the wheels at once. If a couple of "sprangs" miss, and do not catch or hit the hole, the cars run away down the track, and then comes the peril of a "door boy." He must run ahead and open the doors to prevent the cars smashing them, and, if the car remains on the track, it will generally run past several doors. The "runners" "sprang" the head car, and if it runs away and jumps the track the "runner" is frequently caught and crushed between some of the cars that follow and the "rib," the side of the working. About five "runners" are killed to one "door boy," the statistics for the last ten years show.

The "driver boys," who have charge of the mules also work hard. It requires a strong boy, usually about eighteen, to make a good driver. The mules, living continually underground, with perhaps not a glimpse of the sky or the taste of grass or the sniff of pure air in years, are not sweet tempered animals, and many is the "driver boy" who has been done to death by them, and many more maimed for life, while, too, many a poor mule has gone up the shaft feet first with the "driver boy" to blame. There is seldom more than a foot or two of space on either side of the mule, and frequently his ears scrape the roof, so that the boy caught in a corner with a vicious animal has not much chance.

In years past the coal operators have had more trouble with the boys about the mines than they did with the miners. The boys, though "broken" young, often manifested considerable spirit, and when conditions became too intolerable would quit work. This would bring mining to a standstill. The miners' union solved the problem by organizing the boys and putting certain of the older and more conservative spirits in control. Now the boys suffer patiently unless "authorized" to kick by the union.

French Socialist Books.

We have on hand an assortment of French Socialist Books. Guesde, Lafargue, and others are among the authors. A list of these books will be sent on application.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

2 New Reade st., New York, N. Y.

Strictly Hand-made
BUFFO
TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10,15 & 20¢ Packages
MILD

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

MAKERS

98th Street and First Avenue, New York

THE FOURTH IN PITTSBURG

The Real Strenuous Life in That Capitalistic Hell Hole.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—This is a great day in Pittsburg; in fact the greatest day in the history of Pittsburg. All of the capitalist newspapers here say so and that ought to settle it.

But from what circumstance does this particular Fourth of July in and about Pittsburg derive such prodigious greatness? Simply from the fact that a fellow by the name of Roosevelt has come here from Washington, D. C., and this Roosevelt happens to be President of the United States through the murderous act of one Czolgosz, both being products of capitalism on different levels, although we can see little difference in them when in the light of humanity we contemplate one with his revelover and the other with his barbed police club.

Roosevelt is described in the newspapers as "a leading exponent of the strenuous life." An odd expression to be sure, and at first somewhat puzzling, yet possessing a significance that should not be underestimated by the working class. Why was the attention of this "leading exponent of the strenuous life" fastened upon Pittsburg on this Fourth of July? Because this has become the greatest labor sweating and profit yielding spot the sun ever shone on.

New works and large additions to old works are constantly under way. New machinery, ever more powerful, is ceaselessly displacing the old. New and improved processes are being discovered and developed all the time. Productive capacity has been doubled again and again in the last twenty years, and no man can give the slightest hint of what it may be a year hence.

As to profits, the wildest fictions of the Arabian Nights do not approach the facts as they really are in and about Pittsburg. The Steel Trust in the last six months has cleared up $64,407,000, or at the rate of nearly one hundred and twenty-nine million dollars a year. As our Andy Pecksnif owns over one-fifth of the concern, his share of the sweatings must amount to about $26,000,000. Great thing—ain't it?—to be a "Captain of industry!" As for Schwab, well, if he had lost the Homestead strike he wouldn't be SCHWAB. In other branches of industry let me only mention the gigantic coal and coke business; the flint glass and bottle business; the window glass business; the plate glass business; the steel car business; the Westinghouse air-brake and electrical works, whose profits have always been phenomenal; the enormous trade in brick of all kinds. And there are scores of other business that yield vast profits. Fell may the eyes of the whole capitalist class be turned upon Pittsburg.

But, what does "the streuous life" mean to the working class in and about Pittsburg? Here I will admit my descriptive insufficiency. One needs the powers of a Dante or a Shakespeake to draw this picture with its mighty shadows.

Uppermost in the consideration of the "bosses" is the volume of output, particularly in the iron and steel and in the coal and coke industries. No matter what the output may be to-day, the "bosses" look for a greater to-morrow, and to this end every other consideration is sacrificed.

In following up this idea one of the greatest injuries to the working man has been the stealing away by degrees of his Sunday. In this immediate vicinity I first noticed it in the Carnegie works. Of course blast furnaces have always been operated seven days in the week; and I will admit that I do not know that they could be operated successfully otherwise. But then came the hot metal process in steel making; this dragged in the steel works and steel workers, and now even in the finishing mills the encroachments upon Sunday are creeping on further and further until there will soon be left no day of rest for the iron and steel worker.

A year or two ago some of the persons and some of the labor fakirs took on a spasm of indignation about this thing. They held one or two "indignation" meetings and indignated a lot and resoluted a lot. Then they appointed a committee to see the "bosses" about this "outrage" of "Sunday desecration." Well we never heard from that committee. I presume that Andy informed them that he would cut off their supply of church organs if they did not stop fooling. So the committee resumed their accustomed work of prosecuting widows and one-legged men for selling soda water on Sunday when the thermometer shows 99 in the shade.

The "strenuous life" means to the working class a hard life and an early grave. To-day men are working longer hours and working harder, much harder, than they did ten years ago. Everything is on the rush. So much on the rush that the most simple and ordinary precautions against accident and death are neglected. Coroners' inquests are mainly farcical and are sometimes not held at all.

Our water supply comes from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, into which flows not only the adjacent sewerage, but also the sulphur water from coal mines and the acids from tanneries and other works. Such water is destruction to steam boilers and pipes, and is thus a constant menace to the lives of thousands of workmen—to say nothing of it as a poison for home uses.

Last year in Allegheny county there were nearly 2,000 violent deaths; this year it will be even more. Human life appears to be the cheapest thing on the market.

Men are blown up and burned alive by boiler explosions, gas explosions and bursting steam pipes. Twenty-eight people were killed or fatally injured a few weeks ago in the suburbs of Pittsburg by the explosion of a cart loaded with gasoline. Every once in a while a fly wheel goes to pieces, followed by destruction and slaughter. Blast furnaces are crowded too fast in order to get an output. Then comes a "hang," followed by the inevitable "drop" and explosion, spreading death and destruction in every direction.

Steel ladels and converters break down or are overturned, covering men with tons of molten metal. Coal mines are run on such reckless principles that floods drown the workers in them like so many rats in a trap; or gas and fire damp accumulate, inevitably causing an explosion that grinds the poor fellows to pulp. And it frequently hapens that in such disasters the victims' bodies are never recovered, especially if the mine is "about worked out" and "it won't pay."

The enclosed clipping is a sample of what you can read usually and often daily in the newspapers of this city.

I might go on and fill pages with facts like these and yet not half would be told. Oh yes, the strenuous life means much indeed to the working class. Aye, a veritable hell on earth. Prosperity? Yes. Does not the published report of the steel trust prove it? But, as to the working class, all they are getting is just what they always get, just a subsistence and no more.

"The leading exponent of a strenuous life" has spoken his little piece. The papers informed us before hand that he would speak extemporaneously; this is very important if true, and we are thankful to know that Teddy can speak a piece all by himself.

His piece? Just a few cheap platitudes. Only that and nothing more. He of the strenuous life was the guest of H. C. Frick, the "well known friend of labor." In the evening Attorney-General Knox tendered him a banquet at the Hotel Schenley. Before me I have the list of the 175 guests present on that occasion, propinent among whom figured, Ex-Governor Pattison, he of Homestead strike fame and once more candidate for Governor on the so-called Democratic ticket. And hard by appears the name of Theodore J. Schaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers. Well! Well! Well!

Also the name of Jas. A. Chambers, president of the American (Trust) Window Glass Co., flanked by the name of Simon Burns, president of the Window Glass Workers Association.

Also the name of W. P. De Armit, a coal operator who would not allow a union man to set foot on his property for years, flanked by the name of Patrick Dolan, district president of the United Mine Workers' Association.

At this banquet no one was allowed to make a speech except he of the strenuous life. Now that was a great mistake, because it was the opportunity of a life time to hear Schaffer speak on "How to lose a strike and be too dumb to know it;" or Burns on "Does it pay a 'Labor Leader' to advertise for scabs?" or Dolan, on "How to enforce the check off." Lord! what mix-ups we do see among these capitalist cormorants and their dirty tools!

This whole affair was simply a piece of capitalistic horse play; on a large scale to be sure, but horse play nevertheless; and for one hour the hideous ulcer of capitalism was forgotten in the uproar o fthe circus.

The strenuous life will go on until the Socialist Labor Party shall have taught its victims wherein lies their power and how to use it.

H. A. GOFF.

West Point is to have $5,600,000 expended on it. The old plant for turning out trained murderers was not up to the standard so it was deemed necessary to expend this vast sum, which is more than the average pay of 15,000 men each for a year.

MICHIGAN CONVENTION.

LISTENS TO ENCOURAGING REPORTS—PREPARES ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

Candidates Nominated—Important Action Taken on Party Press and Trades-Unionism—Interesting Speeches and Much Enthusiasm.

Detroit, July 7.—The convention was called to order by State Secretary M. Meyer, in Mameback's Hall, on July 5th, at 7:45 p. m. Herman Richter was elected temporary chairman and George Hassler was elected temporary secretary.

On the Committee on Credentials, Thomas Hackett, P. Friesema, Jr., and E. Smith were elected. After the delegates had been reported favorably and seated, the convention proceeded to organize permanently, by electing the temporary officers.

The following order of business was then adopted:

1.—Election of permanent chairman. 2.—Election of permanent secretary. 3.—Election of committee on resolutions. 4.—Election of committee on platform. 5.—Introduction of resolutions and other matter; also, report of committee on resolutions. 6.—Report of committee on platform. 7.—Officers' report. 8.—Nomination and election of candidates for State ticket; (a) Governor; (b) Lieutenant Governor; (c) Secretary of State; (d) State Treasurer; (e) Audtior General; (f) Commissioner of State Land Office; (g) Superintendent of Public Instruction; (h) Attorney General. 9.—New business. 10.—Good and welfare. 11.—Adjournment Sine Die.

The committee on resolutions elected consisted of Comrade Thomas, Hackett, M. Meyer and P. Friesema, Jr.

The committee on platform elected, consisted of Comrades G. Tuchelski, Philip Engel and Elias Haire.

Comrade M. Meyer then introduced a resolution for platform; he introduced another resolution explaining the spirit and purpose of the fight for emancipation from wage slavery in Michigan, and a third resolution introduced by him, urges and promises to do everything possible for the party press. No other resolution being offered, the chairman instructed the committees to proceed with their work.

As it seemed necessary and desirable to hear the sercetary's report before action was taken upon the reports of committees, State Secretary M. Meyer, was requested to read his report.

REPORT OF STATE SCERETARY:

When the last convention was held about one and one-half years ago, the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, although numerically not very strong, had passed through one of the hottest and most energetic campaigns ever carried on in this State.

The campaign of the Spring of 1901 was, also, utilized to good advantage. Comrade Pepin, who travelled as organizer of "the middle western circuit," visited a number of cities in the State, and although no immediate results of his work have been noticable, it must be considered that our movement must, of necessity—as a result of the nature of a movement that aims at the establishment of a class political organization for the purpose of removing a system responsible for the existence of class antagonism and struggle—grow slowly as long as the seed has not yet taken root in all of the land. Nevertheless, although none of our former connections have been weakened since the last convention, and although no practical results have, up to now, been noticed from Comrade Pepin's trip, quite a number of new and encouraging connections have been established in this State. Among the places where connections have been re-established, or newly established, are: Flint, New Lothrope, Bessemer, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, Menominee and South Haven. In some of these places there is even a prospect that a section may soon be organized.

From reports received from different places from time to time, there are now men in different parts of the State who are energetically pushing the party press, and that this must be productive of a healthy development in Socialist ideas in these parts of the State goes without saying even if no other assuring information has been forwarded. Besides, the vote cast for the S. L. P., in the Spring of 1901, was the highest ever cast for the party in Michigan. But the consideration of the party press, and the useful work it is doing, forces me to consider that party institution more closely.

The party press is to the S. L. P., to the class conscious workingmen's political organization, what the frame work, the bones, is to the human body. It is that subdivision of the organization, which, although completely controlled and regulated by the other parts of the organization that exist separate and apart from it, is, nevertheless, in its turn, indispensible to it, and it is that subdivision of the party that enables proper contact with the organization as such, or, as a whole, for external action, and for resistence to attack. Without a press, the organization would be like the fog that we notice after damp weather on a cool morning.

It is, therefore, necessary that the party press is circulated and pushed into new and ever widening fields. In proportion as the party press is pushed, is the foundation for a wider, stronger and bigger class conscious organization extended. And no person should imagine that any other press can take the place of a party controlled, and party owned press. A press owned by an individual, is to the S. L. P. like a skeleton that belonged, or belongs to some other body separate from his own body: He does not control and regulate it, and, as a result, at any moment it may be used against him, and against his own existence.

Let nobody imagine that "scientifiec literature" is able to perform the work of the press. Those who would teach, must understand that it is hard to teach or even impossible to teach anything which everyday experience does not show as sensible and self-evident. In fact, before a proposition or explanation becomes sensible and practicable, resistence to the self-evident demonstration of it must be removed. Hence, if we wish to teach Socialism, we must use the press for purposes of attack against our antagonists, so that our enemy is forced to retreat in the desired directions; so that, finally, by cornering the enemy, the observers or spectators are able to see that the chances for retreat, and the chances for change of position, are not unlimited as at first expected; and then, when, finally, by cornering the antagonistic ideas, the observers are brought face to face with the condition that did the work, with the condition and ideas that allow no further retreat and change of position, THEN THEY CAN BE INDUCED TO STUDY AND EXAMINE THE INSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLE—Socialism.

Hence, I wish to impress upon this convention that the main and most important part of this report, as considered by me, is the energetic and unqualified support of the party press. Its support will enable Michigan to make use of the energy, expended by men in all parts of the country, for purposes of improvement of local conditions. Of course, along side of making subscribers for our party press, let each man go out to prove that it is necessary for all wage workingmen to put their shoulder to the wheel, not primarily for self or egoistic interests, but for self or egoistic interests secondarily because first they should consider that they must join the organization, that represents their interests by aiming at the political organization of the whole of the wage working class into an harmonious, and automatically working body, to overthrow the system that makes its class slaves and the other fellow the master.

Having so far as I can do so in this report, ipressed upon you to do what you demand from your officers, namely, unqualified support of the principles of this organization or party, I will close, hoping that my explanation will find a sympathetic answer in the decisions and in the candidates determined upon or elected here to-night by this convention.

Meiko Meyer, Secretary of Socialist Labor Party of Michigan.

The report was unamiously adopted. While the committees worked, Comrades Engel and Pierson, respectively, addressed the convention on the new caucus scheme and the arbitrary incarceration of S. L. P. speakers.

The State Secretary reported the following telegram:

"Elda, Mich., June 5, 1902.

"Meiko Meyer, 1011 Hancock avenue, East, Detroit, Mich.:

"Cannot come because of wrecks. Fraternal greeting. Section Holland's Delegation. (Signed.)

"VERNON KING.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably upon the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Socialists of Michigan, in mass convention asembled in Mamebach's Hall, Detroit, on July 5, 1902, recognize that a class struggle is being waged in society between the means of production and distribution owning class on the one hand, and the propertyless means of production lacking wage working class on the other; therefore, we expect and are prepared for the results that continually follow severe clashes between opposing forces, namely: That such part as s hardest hit, will lose heart and become faint in its resistance and opposition. But we recognize, furthermore, that local conditions in the struggle between the capitalist class and the wage working class, play the same role as does, in wars between antagonistic capitalist powers, an advantageous position, occupied by a victorious enemy. We, therefore, are willing to allow to those who have time for such a luxury, to be aggrieved over the defeats sustained, or the thrashing received by some of their former comrades in arms in the fight for labor's rights; but as the Socialists of Michigan intend to take no time for grief, remorse, or for turning tail to the enemy, but feel the necessity for strengthening the positions of those who are still in the fight; therefore we warn all who would draw the attention of the Party away from the class struggle that we have no eyes and no time for the consideration of anything but the final goal—the removal of all cause for struggle between antagonistic classes and between individuals of the exploited class.

Let no man who wishes to criticize the action of any of the officers that had charge of divisions or of the whole of the forces of the class conscious wage-workers' army, do so by an attempt at stoppage of the fight against the capitalist class for the purpose of unseating the old and substituting new and better qualified "leaders" (?). In the meantime, he who attempts such a deed will be considered an enemy to the progress of the forces; he gets in the way of the army of the proletariat; by becoming a hindrance to the progress of the proletariat, he protects the enemy; in fact, he fulfills a mission and purpose for which, if ships shall be protected in a harbor during storms, breakwaters are being built.

And when a person or persons, begins to take a position that prevents the two antagonistic classes, now in existence in society, from settling, finally and forever, their dispute, he can expect that he will simply be handled as any other obstructionist found in the path of progress—while we never dare let up in our fight, and never dare forget the real enemy, he must, also, be attacked and removed, in order to enable us to reach and settle with the original and real enemy.

Nevertheless, we recognize the fact that qualities for "generalship," if existing in a person, should be used by the forces of the proletariat to aid it to accomplish its purpose. But proof of generalship is never given when forces organized to combat an enemy forget the actual purpose of their organized existence, to decide, by fighting among themselves, who of the whole force is the best fighter, and, therefore, entitled to the position of "general," or "leader."

Let those people of the ranks of the wage working class that believe themselves qualified for generalship, give proof thereof by excelling all in brilliant daring and, nevertheless, carefully planned engagements with the enemy.

Even if an engagement or brilliant charge is not productive of any actual victory, the circumstances under which the attack wade, must be and can be considered to enable the selection of the most fit men for "generalship." For these reasons, and to prevent confusion, we declare that we cannot endorse the action of those people who attack certain party institutions with the object in view to kill and remove them, before or until, by antagonism to the original principle, or by complete collapse and failure, these institutions have proved to be useless, premature, or detrimental. And because we do not wish to drag anybody to the front in the furious struggle between two antagonistic classes of society, if he is discouraged, too timid, and afraid to stand for his own rights as a member of the wage-working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialists of Michigan give the privilege and the right to all those who are tired of struggling, to stand aside, and out of the way of the advancing forces of the class conscious proletariat, so that, when the final battle is won, they may sneak up, like cowardly parasites, to enjoy, equally with those who conquered by manly endeavor and struggle, the rightful inheritance of the whole wage working class. And while we magnanimously allow them the privilege to stand aside, and while we warningly do advise them to get out of the way, we do so, even, with the wish that their own cowardice, vanity, or swelled headedness, ignorance or stupidity, and their lack of stability—whichever of these causes may have been instrumental in deciding their action—will not be the cause of a calamity such as is generally the result of lack of interest in remedying and of energy to remedy conditions that are already making existence more than uncertain.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

2. Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled at Mamebach's Hall, Detroit, July 5, 1902, recommends that the party members in this state do everything in their power to advance the circulation, and the safe existence of the Socialist Labor Party press, and, above all, the organs printed in the official language of this country—the organs called THE DAILY PEOPLE and THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The committee on platform reported favorably upo uthe following resolution:

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan exists for the purpose of forming the wage working class into a class conscious body; into an organization that aims at the overthrow of the system of private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution; into an organization that recognizes that along class lines, for class interests, the wage workers must stand together to struggle for and defend their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and

Whereas, We recognize that all other interests become of secondary or minor importance when placed alongside of, and compared with, this one all-embodying issue, the abolition of the system that makes one class of men the masters and another set of men the slaves; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we again declare that only by proper political and economic action along class lines can the individual worker accomplish any actual telling work for his own interest without harming, in a corresponding proportion, the conditions of other workers; and to wipe out, not only the struggle that exists in society between the exploiting and the exploited classes, but, furthermore, to wipe out the struggle that is now being waged between different trades of wage workers as such, and, also, a part of whom are organized for class unity destroying and their own personal job protecting purposes against the other part of the trade, or, also, against that part of other trades who cannot organize for the same purposes, because capitalism offers no chance for all to hold comparatively steady jobs; therefore

We again re-affirm our allegiance to the militant International Socialist mavement, and re-adopt the platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

The committee then read the National Platform, and the resolution, as well as the National Platform was, as recommended, adopted unanimously.

As candidates were nominated:

For Governor—Shepherd B. Cowles, of Trufant.

Lieutenant Governor—Willis F. King, of Holland.

Secretary of State—Henry Ulbricht, of Saginaw.

State Treasurer—Henry Markhardt, Sr., of Grand Rapids.

Auditor General—Thomas Hackett, of Hamtramck.

Commissioner of State Land Office—Elias Haire, Sr., of Hazleton.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Littrose, of Bessemer.

Attorney General—Axel Gerdin, of Menominee.

The State Committee was then instructed to ask all candidates to place their resignation blanks in the hands of the State Committee.

The State Committee was, furthermore, instructed to fill vacancies and file ticket properly with county clerks, judges of probate, and Secretary of State, as the law requires, and to carry on the campaign it was authorized and instructed to devise means and ways. This should include the sending of an agitator and organizer through the State.

Comrade Haire, from Hazleton, as "one of the bankrupt middle class farmers," then addressed the convention upon the only real issue now before the farmers. His remarks showed very clearly that if a small farmer only understands the actual conditions, nothing can stand between him and the wage working class, orgfianized into a class conscious political party.

He took a round out of the lying capitalist press, and showed that much misunderstanding as to the relative positions of middle class and wage workers is due to the efforts of the capitalist press, which always covers up the misery and rapid decline of the average farmer, but, said he: "There is only one chance for us to escape wage slavery, the only chance is that we establish Socialism."

Herman Richter then addressed the convention, as chairman, with a few well chosen general statements covering the work done by the convention, and at the wind up of his address, he asked for three cheers for the vigorous young S. L. P. of Michigan, as well as for the social revolution in general. The cheers were given with a will that showed that a determination exists that no rest shall be taken until capitalism has disappeared and Socialism has taken its place.

The convention then adjourned sine die. M. MEYER, Secretary.

1011 Hancock avenue.

STEINHOFF NOMINATED.

Franklin County Socialists Make Him Their Congressional Candidate.

Columbus, Ohio, July 7.—The Congressional convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the Twelfth Congressional District of Franklin County, since the gerrymander eliminating Fairfield County, was held at 141½ East Main street, Columbus, Ohio, on July 6. This is the first time the S. L. P has placed a Congressional ticket in nomination. Owing to the amount of work involved in nominating by petition for the State ticket, there will, probably, not be a county ticket nominated.

The Congressional convention was called to order by Otto Stinehoff, and formed a permanent organization by electing B. F. Martz chairman, and J. E. Lloyd secretary. The convention then proceeded to transact the business before it by adopting an order of business. Oscar Freer, Israel Hauser and John Able were elected a committee to draft a platform. A Congressional executive committee was elected consisting of Sherman Wolffe, I. Hauser, Oscar Freer, John Able and B. F. Martz. While the platform committee was at work, short addresses were made by members of the party. After adopting the Platform, Otto C. Steinhoff and Oscar Freer were placed in nomination, which resulted in Otto Steinhoff as the choice of the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the Twelfth Congressional District, in convention asembled, re-affirms and endorses the national platform of the Party adopted at the New York convention on July 2-8, 1900; and endorses the attitude taken by the national organizaunionism, through the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance; our various party organs and the action of the State convention; and hereby call upon the wage-working class, and all honest citizens of this Congressional district to consider the principles which we submit, namely, that no classs deserves consideration at our hands except the working class; that no compromise with capitalism is possible that does not further enslave the **producers of all** wealth; that no reform movement in politics can accomplish results other than to strengthen the position of the capitalist class; no good results can come to the working class through a political party, except it be a revolutionary party that is instituted to secure to the people their natural rights in the use of the land and the abolition of the private ownership of tools and the means of production that in the nature of things should be held collectively by the workers—those who operate them. There is only one party proclaiming such an object and purpose and acting with consistent tactics to such an end, namely the Socialist Labor Party.

There are only two positive parties, namely, the Republican and the Socialist Labor Party, the Republican party representing capitalism, the Socialist Labor Party the democracy of labor or the co-operative commonwealth in its aims. The Democratic party and all the various "socialist" parties, better known as the Debserian and Kangaroo "socialist," are parties of capitalism, singing songs to deceive the workingman and lure him in the shambles to be fleeced to the tune of larger dividends. In placing a candidate in the field for so important an office as member of Congress, we do it confidently expecting that the great mass of victims of the present order of society will vote for him and join with us in a study of how there can be such a condition of want and destitution where there is more than an abundance for every necessity of life.

Signed—Oscar Freer, Israel Hauser, John Able, committee.

Egyptian Amasis Cigarette Co.,
514 Pearl Street, New York City.
MANUFACTURERS OF
EGYPTIAN AMASIS CIGARETTES
No. 4....10c. No. 2....15c.
No. 5....20c. No. 3....25c.
No. 5 Gold Tip........20c.
No. 3 Cork Tip........25c.
AND THE CIGARETTE THAT MADE US FAMOUS
ENGLISH CORKS
Antiseptic (Round)......15c.
Natural Shape (Oval)....15c.

KARL MARX' LETTERS.

Interesting Extracts Which Show the Great and Kindly Qualities of the Foremost Socialist.

The letters of Karl Marx to Dr. Kugelman, which are now being published at intervals in the "Neue Zeit," bring home to us the intensity of effort and the unflinchng purpose which characterized the work of the great modern leader of tho working classes. The more the life of the man is exposed the nobler are the qualities which are laid bare. If ever the adventurer in the Socialist ranks could feel his skin prickle with his own shame, it must be when he reads these letters, with their record of sickness, want and exile uncomplainingly borne.

The period covered by the letters is that between the years 1862 and 1874. This is a period of the greatest importance in the history of the Socialist movement. It embraces the Lassalle agitation, the founding of the International, the publication of the first instalment of Capital in 1867, The Commune of Paris and the Nague Congress of 1872.

During all this time the great exile labored unceasingly. Several times he thought of returning to Germany, where living was cheaper than in London, but the British Museum contained materials which he could not do without, and his work was ever dearer to him than his personal comfort. This manifest desire to obtain the best information and to thoroughly investigate his facts, stands out in flat contradiction to the statements of the university professors that the Marxian philosophy is a ready-made philosophy having no actual basis of fact, but invented to justify a revolutionary movement of the proletariat on the economic side. On the contrary, it is a philosophy spelled out laboriously from the blue books by one of the most thoroughly trained and widely informed minds that ever placed its labors at the service of society.

The accompanying extracts are made from the letters, chiefly for the purpose of showing the state of mind and the actual condition of the circumstances of Marx at the time when he was engaged upon his great work, in writing and preparing "Capital" for publication, and in organizing the International.

On December 28, 1862, he writes:

"In 1861 I lost the chief source of my income, the New York "Tribune," on account of the Civil War."

He had been European correspondent for that paper for a number of years, and the work which he did for it was his only steady source of income. The letter goes on to say that he is troubled how to avoid his family being actually thrown upon the streets. He was very nearly seriously interrupting his life work at this stage, for he applied for a position in a railway office, but his handwriting was so bad that he did not obtain the place.

A curious but natural failure to comprehend the real strength of the new Germany appears in a letter dated April 6, 1866, in which Marx says: "Will our bourgeois never see that without a revolution which put both the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns on one side things will come to a Thirty Years' War, and a fresh partition of Germany."

The fight came. That, at all events, was truly predicted, but the German military machine made the war, as the German editor of letters remarks, a question of days rather than of years, and secured the Hohenzollerns—for the present.

The money trouble haunted him continually and without cessation. Thus we find him writing on August 23, 1866: "Following upon my long sickness, my economic circumstances have reached a crisis point. I cannot see my way out, unless you can find some one to advance me a thousand dollars at five per cent."

On the 13th of October, in the same year, he renews his request for a loan of a thousand dollars for two years at five or six per cent. He says that he was obliged to pay from twenty to thirty per cent for small sums which he was obliged to borrow in order to live along. He was threatened at this period, as he declares, with absolute beggary.

In this letter he sketches the division of the subject of "Capital, and divides it into four books, as follows: Book I., Production—process of capital: Book II., Circulation—process of capital; Book III., Forms of the Combined Processes; Book IV., On the History of the Theory.

The first volume was intended to comprise the first two books, it was intended that the third book should fill two volumes and the fourth three.

This was the kind of task which Marx was calmly setting himself to perform in the midst of what most people would consider the wreck of his earthly prospects, with hardship and actual necessity staring him in the face.

On October 26, of the same year, he writes: "You know my relations with Engels. He is my most intimate friend. I have no secrets from him. Without him I should long ago have been compelled to take up some business. I do not want any third party under any circumstances to interfere with our relations."

He tells rather an interesting and amusing story in a letter dated June 10, 1867. It is of a young German lady whom he met on the steamer traveling from Hamburg to London. She was to go to the little town called Weston—supra-Mare, and not knowing how to get there appealed to Marx for assistance. She had much luggage, and the philosopher determined to help her, particularly as he understood that they were bound for the same railway station in London. It turned out that this was a mistake, however, and the lady's destination was another station at the other end of the city. Marx had given his word, and was in for a wait of six hours with the lady, who turned out to be a niece of Bismarck, named Elizabeth von Puttkamer, who had been spending some weeks with the Chancellor in Berlin. Marx speaks of her as a nice, well-made girl, but of a supercilious and exclusive maner. She was naturally quite astonished to find that she had fallen into the hands of the most dreaded o the Reds, but, as Marx says, he hastened to inform her that bloodshed was not necessary, and saw her off safe and sound. A flood of light is thrown upon the amenities of the Socialist movement by the subsequent remark of Marx: "What an opportunity this would be for blind and vulgar democrats—my conspiracy with Bismarck!"

Speaking of Duhring's criticisms of "Capital" in a letter of March 6, 1868, he says: "He knows very well that my methods are not Hegelian, since I am a materialist and Hegel was an idealist. Hegel's dialectic is the foundation of all dialectics, but only after the subtraction of its mystical form. * * * As for Ricardo, it has upset Duhring that, according to my representation, the weak points which Carey and a hundred others before him made against Ricardo have no real existence, and he seeks in bad faith to unload some of Ricardo's stupidities upon me."

In the same letter he makes a further reference to his wretched financial prospects. He says: "My circumstances are very hard and the children are apparently making no headway. If I could only get these two accused volumes off my hands, and London is the only place where I can do it, I should go to Genf, where I could live very well on the means at my disposal. My second daughter will be married at the end of this month."

In his next letter, however, he gives up definitely the idea of going to Genf. He says:

"Only in London can I accomplish my work properly. Only here also at the conclusion of my work can I hope to reap some little pecuniary profit. If I were to abandon this place at this critical time, too, the entire labor movement which I influence sub rosa, would fall into bad hands and be side tracked."

There is a very interesting letter from Freiligrath, the poet, to Marx, dated April 6, 1868. Marx had sent Freiligrath a copy of his first volume of "Capital," but to mark his displeasure at his attitude, which was then beginning to give some concern to his old Socialist friends, had omitted to write his name on the fly-leaf of the presentation copy. The hint did not pass unnoticed by Freiligrath, who referred discreetly to the circumstance.

Freiligrath says:

"Let me thank you for the evidences of your friendly consideration in sending me a copy of the first volume of your work on "Capital," and don't think that the delay in thanking you shows any lack of warmth in my appreciation. Rest assured that I am one of the many who are filled with appreciative amazement at the spirit, the knowledge and the astonishing industry through which you have made this book 'monumentum aere perennius." It is a book that will be studied and the result is not likely to be sensational and loud, but will be all the deeper and more permanent because of the calm. I know that on the Rhine many young merchants and manufacturers are enthusiatic for the book. It will fill its own place; it will be an inexhaustible spring for students."

The above is a brief summary of such of the letters as have already appeared. Those dealing with the many stirring events of the Commune and the dying struggles of the International have not yet been printed.

AUSTIN LEWIS.

LABOR ON THE PACIFIC.

Graphic Story of a Wage-Slave's Wanderings in the Northwest.

I have lived the life of a wage slave the biggest part of my life. I have travelled in Europe and I have travelled in the United States, and I have seen the wag-slave system all over the world, but I haven't seen it worse anywhere than in the Pacific Northwest.

The story of this trip in my wanderings begins in Tacoma, Wash., last February, when Comrade Herron and myself bought a job from a slave dealer known as the Tacoma Employment Agency Co., which sent us to a sawmill camp 29 miles out, known as Pittsburg. We had no money to pay our fare, so we had to "hike."

On the way I lost Comrade Herron, but finally reached the camp, where the foreman told me his gang was full. I then showed my employment ticket, but he found another excuse, viz., that he had no tools to employ any more men. So I went on to Buckley, and through my spreading some S. L. P. leaflets there I got acquainted with some "short cut" Socialists. I attended one of their meetings, where they were discussing whether to have a globe or a red flag as their emblem. They asked my advice, and I gave them the principles of the S. L. P., and told them I wasn't interested much in emblems.

Comrade Conant, of Tacoma, has been here, and they had heard of the S. L. P. before, but it was "too much bossed," they claimed. I showed them that the Social Democrats are right in with all the crooked labor leaders of the country; that the S. L. P. tolerates no crooks, and that is why they had read and heard what Wayland and others had stated against us on the question of "bossism."

Buckley is a sawmill town. I got no chance to sell myself into ten hours toil per day there, so I went on to Eagle Gorge. No work there. I went to a logging camp, and found no job, but finally struck a job in a railroad grading gang (Nelson & White, contractors), on logging road, ten miles from the Northern Pacific Palmer cut-off. In sixteen days I earned $6.40, and got beat out of $1.49 on my time. I paid $6 at the company store for a pair of shoes that can be had forfi $2 in Seattle. I saw I was only working for the profit of Nelson & White, and quit; but not before I had got the whole camp talking about Socialism. We had big discussions every night I was there. Section Tacoma sent 75c worth of literature, which I gave away there.

I went by way of Buckley, where I picked up a partner to Enumclan. We worked for the White River Lumber Co., a Swedish outfit, two days. The Swedish pusher came along and told the gang if they wnted to work there they would have t get in the cellar, and I asked him if we weren't doing enough. He said "No," and so I handed him my shovel (It was a neck-breaking job), and told him to try and do better. My partner also threw his shovel down and we took our time. If the laborers of the West were organized in the S. T. & L. A. there would be more shovels than ours go idle in that gang of 16 men. Then these petty bosses would not be so brutal, and the men would force them to respect us, because we respect ourselves and our class.

We (my partner and I), next went to the coal towns of Fairfax, Wilkeson, and Carbonado, where the mine slaves are. I got a job at Carbonado helping to put up a barn. Carbonado is controlled by the Carbon Hill Coal Co. The company boarding house serves meals worse than any "Jap" restaurant. The company owns the saloon, the store, the bathhouse and the church. If a man gets drunk at the company saloon, it is all right; but if he goes to the next town and gets drunk at some other company's saloon, he loses his job with the Carbon Hill Coal Co.

I was told by some of the miners that when the superintendent is a Presbyterian, the church is Presbyterian; when he is an Episcopalian, the church is the same. One woman told me her husband hardly ever sees any money—that the company gets back all he is paid. I left some leaflets there. Carbonado and Wilkeson ought to be good places to start the S. T. & L. A. ideas growing. If I had had twice as many pamphlets as I did, I could have distributed them all, and they would be read in those camps and slave pens of the Northwest.

In my next letter I will give an account of my trip across the Cascades to the Irrigation Canal and the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

LOUIS SCHROEDER.

Spokane, Wash.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth 349 State streetETAOINETAOINON Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 846 W. Taylor street.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

Here comes a French inventor who says that his invention will make noiseless carnage in wars of the future. Will it make the campaigns embalmed beefless? that's the question.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.
Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance
Single Copy........................ 02
Six months........................ 25
One year........................ $0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	86.564
In 1900	34.191

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Communist Manifesto.

◆

A FEW FACTS.

Fact No. 1.—Whether the total value of the "gross product" be alone considered, or proper account be also taken of the number of people employed in the production of the "raw material," we find that the milling of grain into flour was always, is still, and will no doubt remain for some time at least, the largest single branch of American industry. The reason of this is obvious. Leaving aside all the reported cases of actual starvation, we may say that everybody eats bread; and the more bread is consumed as the wage-working masses can less afford to eat meat. Moreover, the growth of population here and in Europe insures to this industry a steady advance under any circumstance that we may conceive, except famine.

Now observe that in no other industry has capitalism applied modern machinery and processes with such significant results. From a Census bulletin just issued it appears that from 1890 to 1900, despite the enormous increase of product, the number of persons employed in the flour and grist mills of the United States decreased from 47,403 to 37,073, or about 28 per cent.

From other official sources we know also that in the Mississippi Valley four agricultural laborers now produce as much as seven could do with the appliances of twenty-five years ago; while on the bonanza farms of Dakota four hundred laborers employed only during the season, turn out as much wheat as is produced by five thousand French peasants.

Fact No. 2.—For the same decimal period, 1890-1900, the number of flour and grist mills (which, by the way, showed a decrease of nearly 6,000 in 1890 as compared with 1900), shows an increase of nearly 7,000. This will be heralded—fraudulently by certain capitalist organs, and stupidly by muddle-headed Kangaroos of the Bernstein school—as an evidence of middle-class growth and prosperity in the manufacturing field. But this is only half the fact; the other half, without which the first can be used for bamboozling purposes, is that the capital engaged in the industry increased only 10 million dollars, and if this comparatively small sum were all credited to the 7,000 new concerns, it would represent only an average capital of $1,400 for each of them.

True, the question remains, "Why was there an increase in the number of small mills, right in the face of the powerful establishments which, in 1890 had already monopolized the flour industry?" The answer is simple enough. The increase was all in new country, chiefly in the South, where the railway communications are still inadequate, and where the local consumption is still so small as to make it for the present a matter of no importance whatever to the Flour Trust. But it falls under the sense that as soon as the railway feeders now in the course of construction, shall have penetrated those regions, the sweeping away of little country mills will resume its course with picturesque vigor, leaving pretty ruins along the brook for the sentimental tourist.

Fact No. 3.—From another Census bulletin, showing the growth of agriculture in Iowa and Minnesota, we get figures, however, which clearly indicate that the Western farmer, thanks to his intelligent exploitation of wage labor, is rapidly evolving into a capitalist. In the ten years under review, the value of "farm property" has increased 733 millions in Iowa, and 374 millions in Minnesota. The addition of these two sums gives a total of 83 million dollars, larger than the combined increases of manufacturing capital in the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania during the same period. Assuredly, it is no wonder that Populism is a corpse and that the Bryan Silver Democracy is on its last leg. Of the "value" of "labor power property" on the farm we are not informed by the bulletin in question; but we need not to be thus officially informed to know that it has declined in proportion to the rise of the farmer's "real property."

Fact No. 4.—Of this natural tendency of "wages" to fall as "property" rises we have a timely illustration in another Census bulletin, which ought to be of special interest to Sam Gompers, as it relates to the tobacco industry. This bulletin is highly suggestive and should be carefully analyzed; but for the present we may here confine ourselves to the statement that the average annual earnings of the tobacco workers fell from $420 in 1890, to $350 in 1900.

Go on, wage workers! Follow your fakirs! Be Republicans; be Democrats. Down with that wicked S. L. P. and its wicked FACTS!

◆

CAPITALIST REASONING.

Capitalist reasoning is generally inverted. It stands on its head instead of on its feet. Forced to hide the brutal facts of capitalism, it adopts an idealistic philosophy which those facts deny and demolish.

Referring to the Summer School in philanthropic work, now in session in this city, the New York "Evening Post," in dwelling on its course of instruction, says: "That instruction in the best methods of uplifting one's fellows has become necessary is most effective testimony to the growth of the humanitarian spirit—perhaps the most noteworthy development of the last century."

The conclusion thus given is obviously wrong—is standing on its head. To the mind capable of correct reasoning, it would be as follows: "That instruction as to the best methods of uplifting one's fellows has become necessary is the most effective testimony of the growth of capitalist brutality and viciousness—perhaps the most damnable development of the last century."

Were the conclusion of the "Post" correct, instead of there being an increased need of trained philanthropic workers, as it also shows, there would be a decrease. We measure the increased growth of the humanitarian spirit not in the greater growth of philanthropic organizations, but in the diminution of the evils which they are organized to combat. It stands to reason that if capitalism were humanitarian in spirit the very evils which cry out for philanthropic assauge would not exist. Were capitalism, for instance, not a madman's chase for profits, the scenes that are being witnessed at Johnstown, Pittsburg, Braddocks, Homestead and other places would not be enacted. Here the medical and other philanthopic agencies are being pressed into service to relieve the pain and assauge the suffering due to the avaricious greed that capitalism promotes. Capitalism exploits the worker down to the barest means of subsistence—gives him just enough to live on, making saving for rainy day or for education, or any of the better and greater things of life impossible. Sickness comes along, unemployment follows, or both come together—for trouble never comes singly—and our worker is laid out on his back, himself and family victims of capitalism and objects of philanthropy. Yet, the "Post," with the criminal stupidity of the capitalist class, assures us that this is "most effective testimony to the growth of the humanitarian spirit." Go to, "Post," with your "effective testimony" and your humanitarian claptrap. The working class will have none of it. We want justice and are bound to get it. We know that you will do everything for us but get off our backs. Beware! For the day is coming when we will throw you off by resorting to the organic laws of the country.

◆

THE JOHNSTOWN HORROR.

The brutality of the capitalist system needs no further expose than that furnished by the current news of the past fwe days. This news has been of such a startling character as to impress itself upon even the most calloused of nature, used to the reckless destruction of human life. This news, aside from the reports relating to deaths from starvation and to deaths of men while in search of work, bristles with articles columns long, relating to deaths by heat in the tenement house districts and by accident in the mines and mills of the country. The capitalist system, by its expropriation of the fruits of labor, enables the capitalist class to enjoy all the refreshing and invigorating pleasures of the summer season, while it condemns the robbed workers, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, who create the stolen wealth, to languish and die in the stifling heat of the large cities.

The most saddening feature of this aspect of capitalist brutality is that the victims are innocent children, often the beloved darlings of the workingman's family. They, often underfed and lacking the nourishment necessary to the proper maintenance of life, are the first and greatest victims of the terrible conditions into which they have been born and in whose creation they have had neither voice nor part. The slaughter of the innocents by Herod was a small affair compared with the slaughter of the innocents by the capitalist system.

In the mines and mills death increases with production. John Mitchell has shown that the average yearly fatalities have increased in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. From time to time the general public is shocked by the vivid accounts of some mine disaster in which hundreds are killed and injured. Just now the readers of newspapers are reading with palpitating hearts of the awful horror at Johnstown, Pa., where 600 miners were reported entombed in a blazing mine, with the prospect of a great portion of them never escaping with their lives. The presence of fire damp in this mine was known for years, yet, it is asserted, such was the necessities of the miners, that they were compelled to risk their lives in order to earn a livelihood, while the cupidity of the capitalist owners of the mines was in the meanwhile being satiated by increased profits. This town has thus been twice fatally visited by disasters of appalling dimensions, owing to the brutality and avariciousness of capitalism. The flood of May 31, 1889, being due to the failure of the capitalist fishing club owning the dam to make the necessary repairs, the expense involved being alleged to be greater than the club could stand.

From Pittsburg comes the report of the burning of fifteen men, one fatally and eight seriously, at the Homestead Steel Works. The usual deadly breaking of a ladle, throwing molten metal over the laborers at work in the pit, occurred as it has been occurring right along during the past two years, with such appalling results in the Iron City. Capital must increase its output and profit, even if it kills the working class in so doing.

A growing repetition of this sort of news may be looked for. With the increase of prosperity, dependent as it is upon the great industrial activity and strenuousity of modern capitalism, an activity and strenuousity that, owing to capitalist international competition, is likely to become intensified from day to day, there will go an increase in capitalist brutality.

It remains for the working class to determine how long this brutality shall continue. How long will the members of that class permit this slaughter of their innocent little children and their great, big, brawny men, to continue unabated? Is prosperity, such as that, of more value than life? Are all the pleasures of this life to be for them who take no part in production or its management, while "high" wages and frequent deaths is the lot of the working class?

Workingmen, arouse! End this state of affairs by joining with the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in working for the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism! Agitate, Educate and Organize! On with the Social Revolution!

◆

MORGAN AND ROTHSCHILD.

American capitalism has secured another victory. French financial interests are acclaiming Morgan as the world's greatset financier. The unifier of American industries, in his search for profitable fields of investments, will, it is reported, undertake the unification of the Turkish debt. This masterly stroke, made in conjunction with the German Emperor, who is industrially exploiting Turkey and Asia Minor, has caused the French moneyed men to proclaim Morgan the superior of Rothschild.

The honor thus bestowed upon Morgan reflects far more eloquently than would mere words the growing ascendancy of the capitalist class of this country. Morgan is great because the capitalism of which he is the personification is great. Backed by the enormous surplus of wealth, which arises from the stupendous profits of that capitalism, and which can not be re-invested in the already highly concentrated and capitalized industries of this country, Morgan has gone abroad for new enterprise to unite and exploit. New world concentration and exploitation, not old world amalgamation and combination, attends him wherever he goes and success belongs to him and the capitalism which he represents.

Behind that capitalism and bearing it upon its broad shoulders, like another Atlas, is the great American working class,—fertile, vigorous, inventive and productive—without whom the Morgans and the class he represents would be as nothing and the greatness to which they have achieved would be unrecorded. These are the real forces of American greatness, and they, together with the workingmen of the world who are exploited the same as they, will some day combine and appropriate the benefits of this greatness to themselves.

Political and Economic.

John Ashton, in "Social England under the Regency," (the last five years of the reign of George III.) has a number of interesting pictures of the "accelerator," an early form of the bicycle in use at that time. It consists of two wooden wheels, a little larger than the present bicycle wheel, and a seat sunk low between the two. A person straddled this rig, and commenced to run with a motion much like the waddling of a duck, and after the thing was moving at a fair rate of speed the "rider" would flop onto the seat and ride a few yards, and then get off and "accelerate" it some more. The fad lasted but a short time, and between the coming of the high bicycle—called, by a strange turn of fate, the "ordinary,"—there was nothing but the velocipede such as little boys still ride. The high bicycle was a marvelous advance, and from that to the safety, which alone holds the field to-day, was a still greater advance. There is a world of difference and change between the old and the new, and yet the oldest form, the accelerator, looks more like the modern form than the modern form's immediate predecessor does. Saturday the silver jubilee of the bicycle will be celebrated in this city by a parade of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Greater New York. The old and antiquated forms of the wheel do not count in the computation to discover the time for the jubilee. It was a work of genius to conceive and build the accelerator. The world waited unnumbered centuries for it. But from the accelerator to the almost perfect bicycle of to-day there is but a slight step. It is well to celebrate the anniversary, but it is well also not to overlook the claims of the obsolete but necessary ancestors.

◆

The following appears in the Scientific American for July 5th:

"From Chicago comes the news that woman has conquered still another field, over which man formerly reigned supreme. She is now employed in the stock yards of Chicago, the last place in the world that one would expect to find her. To be sure she does not actually slaughter the animals, but even that may come in time. In the packing and canning factories some thousands of women have taken the places of men; and if the business grows as it has in the past three years thousands more will find positions. The work is light, is technically called "kitchen work," and consists of the cutting of dried beef, packing of cans, stuffing of sausages, etc."

◆

The chronicle of the President's doing, and idle and inane tattle of his home life, and of actions of his children, with which newspaper readers are now deluged, are nauseating and cadish. It is of no interest to humanity to know that "Archie" has a pony, or that Theodore, Jr., is fond of rag dolls. But that is the Oyster Bay stuff that is being dealt out. Then Mrs. Roosevelt is a perfectly harmless person, and she can wear as many "black gowns with turquois blue velvet collars," as she pleases, without the Ambassador from Tibet inquiring into it, or the Sultan of Zanzibar sending a delegation to demand a retraction. The existence of such things in such quantities shows that the snob is a large element in the giantic census returns.

◆

Mr. S. E. Kiser, of the "Chicago Record-Herald," who writes seven yards of poetry and nine yards of prose each day, and then turns out other mental productions, either by the linear or cubic measure, says as follows:

"He was once more a poor and humble
 section hand,
But the moments that his comrades
 gave to play
He put in at useful, patient study and
 He writes "president" behind his name
 to-day.

Is he not a greater man that is the one
 Whose birth alone has served to place
 him high?
But his wife and daughter blush for him;
 his son,
 When other people praise him, wonders
 why."

Kiser must have been bidding for a place in the "Christian Endeavor Herald's" pietry rconer, or else he was trying to see how foolish his stuff could be before readers would object.

◆

"The Sun" announces that there is no harmony between the Cleveland and the Hill Democrats. Neither is there any harmony between the Kangaroos and the Social Democrats. Harmony seems to be sadly lacking in capitalist politics.

◆

John Mitchell says the public is with the strikers. It would be a little more substantial were victory with them.

◆

The best singer of that good old baritone solo, "The Song of the Old Sexton," with its refrain, "I gather them in, I gather them in," is J. Pierpont Morgan. He has just gathered the Cunard Line into his ship trust.

◆

COAL STRIKERS JAILED.

Kittanning, Pa., July 13.—Yesterday Vice-President Uriah Bellingham, of the Pittsburg District of the United Mine Workers of America, and twelve members of the "Black Diamond Cornet Band," were sent to jail in default of payment of a fine of $2.50 and costs levied by a Justice of the Peace of Leechburg.

Bellingham and the band were arrested at Leechburg for annoying non-union miners. There is a strike ordered by the union at Leechburg, and the band is a part of the scheme of the union men to attract attention to the men who refused to strike and force them to come out. The band tooted about the town and the mines in operation.

THE "L" THIRD-RAIL SYSTEM.

Karl Marx, in his great work, "Capital," commenting upon John Stuart Mill's statement, "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being," observes, "That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalist application of machinery." Marx then proceeds to make clear that the aim of the capitalist application of machinery is simply the production of more profit for the capitalist.

The correctness of Marx' teachings is now being demonstrated by the elevated railway lines of the city of New York. No one will accuse the company operating these lines of any love for Marx' doctrines. Its unwilling testimony in his support will thus be all the more valuable. The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company has just installed a new mechanical invention, the third-rail electric system, by means of which it will be enabled to handle a greater number of passengers over an increased train-mileage at a reduced cost per train mile. It is estimated that the saving affected by the new system will increase the actual divisible "earnings" of the company, $2,200,000 a year.

Were there any virtue in the philosophy that machinery is used to improve the condition of labor, this immense saving would redound to the benefit of the employees of the "L" lines. As it is, however, this saving is made at their expense. The third-rail system makes it possible to transport passengers under the direction of motormen. Firemen are absolutely dispensed with, while engineers are reduced to the position of motormen at their old wages; which, in the course of time, will be reduced, as motormen from street surface cars can be broken into the performance of their labor at street surface car motormen's wages. The increased traffic will impose an additional strain upon the already overworked conductors, train and station men.

It may be asked, "If that's the case, where then will the saving go to? Who will be benefited by it?" The saving resulting from this mechanical invention will go to increase the profits of the capitalists controlling the Manhattan Elevated—the Goulds and their foreign appendages, the Castellanes. It is calculated that this saving will increase the company's divisible profits from $1,486,000 to $3,686,000. This will raise the dividends of the company from about three to considerably more than seven per cent. on the entire capital stock. While the Goulds are enjoying themselves on their fine yachts and the Castellanes are enjoying the pleasures of the Parisian race tracks, on these increased dividends, the displaced firemen may look for new jobs and the decreased engineer can wonder how he is going to make his reduced wages go 'round; while the train and station men will curse their unlucky stars.

Mechanical inventions like the third-rail system will continue to be only a means of capitalist profit so long as the elevated railroads are private property. They must be made the property of society, not by means of a bogus, fraudulent "municipal" Socialism, but by means of a genuine Socialism such as that outlined in the municipal programme of the Socialist Labor Party, as follows:

1.—The election, by the employees, of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers, not elected by a general vote of the people; 2.—A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution, among the employees, of a portion of the surplus value (or profit), which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations; 3.—Another portion of the said surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employees of the municipality; 4.—The remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of the said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements."

In this way, and this way only, will mechanical inventions lighten the labor of the "L" employees and Socialism be of, for and by the working class and not the politicians.

◆

THE BILLION DOLLAR BEEF TRUST.

The foundation of the billion dollar beef trust, with the aid of Standard Oil millions, is not a comforting fact to the hordes of retailers who have been fighting the beef combine in the futile hope of causing its dissolution by legal prosecution. Nor is it a comforting fact to those who have contended that billion dollar corporations are impossible and that the huge combinations of capital which are so marked a characteristic of modern American industrialism are ephemeral and bound to collapse. The formation of this billion dollar trust is the latest verification of a truth repeatedly enunciated by leading authorities that trusts and corporations increase despite laws and legal proceedings looking to their restriction and dissolution. And why shouldn't they? No law is enforceable or practical without the support of the dominant classes at the time of its enactment. The capitalist class is to-day the dominant class. It does not find it to its interests to enforce the anti-trust laws, and consequently they are null and void. That the middle class cannot compel the capitalist class to act against its own interests only goes to show that the political and legal power of the middle class is no longer a fact, but an empty belief, of no value to the class which cherishes it. The formation of the billion dollar trust is a further verification of the assertion that trusts are bound to endure and expand, that they are the latest of the successive rungs—individual firms, partnerships, stock companies, combinations, trusts and consolidations—of the ladder by which industry is climbing from competitive capitalism up to co-operative socialism. They are, in other and fewer words, the natural outcome of economic evolution. This fact is made clear by the histories of the leading concerns in the billion dollar trust, each of which has been built up by the gradual absorption of smaller concerns, and each of which has, in the past, acted in combination with the others. Armour & Co., The Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., The Nelson Morris Company, The Cudahy Packing Company, The Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Co., Libby, McNeil and Libby, and the Anglo-American Packing Company—all of whom are being merged into the new billion dollar creation—are built upon the trade of many inferior and rival concerns, who have been bought up or forced out of business by them, in this and other countries. That trusts are the natural outcome of evolution is again shown in the fact that this billion dollar beef trust is being financed by the millions of another, the Standard Oil Trust, thus making it an integral part of the trust movement. The trust movement is largely a financial movement, undertaken by men who take no part in production or its management; and who, though those functions are performed by others, are the dominant factors in industry and finance. This they are enabled to be by their possession of the immense capital which is the result of trustification, and which is being used in all branches of industry to make trustification co-extensive with capitalism. Thus, there will be no collapse of trusts unless there be a collapse of capitalism. The corporation of the billion dollar beef trust is of comfort to the socialist only. It is the latest verification of his teaching that private and competiting capitals will concentrate until there is only collective capital, which must be owned and operated by and for society, that is, the working class, who are the real producers. It is the latest indication of the oft-repeated assertion that concentration has just begun, and that "we" are entering upon an era of great combinations of capital. Get ready for the multi-billion dollar trust that is to come.

◆

DECEPTIVE AND DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

Last Saturday evening "The Journal" had an editorial on "The Industrial Nobility of America," which, when taken into consideration with other editorials published in the same paper from time to time, illustrates the deceptive and dishonest policy pursued by the reactionary Democratic press of this country. The editorial named, taking the Steel Trust and its stockholders as a text, shows that there is growing up in this country a class of financiers with powers akin to those of the feudal nobility in primitive Europe.

Like their medieval prototypes who levied taxes on their serfs and vassals, these financiers are levying taxes upon industry, though they take no part in production, or its management, which is done by hired workmen or hired managers, who are deprived, by this arrangement, of their "fair" share of their own product. Following this comparison, the Journal suggests the possibility of this condition increasing, and producing a revolution such as followed the excesses of the feudal nobility of France in 1790. After pointing out that "The entire wealth of the nation consists in its industries—a combination of its natural resources and its labor," the Journal concluded by asking "How many Rockefellers can the nation support? How long will it support them?"

The radical tone of this editorial, its pseudo-Socialist argument, and its positive declaration that "The entire wealth of the nation consists of its industries"—thus increasing the inference that those industries should belong to the nation—will lead many to conclude that the "Journal" favors the collective ownership of industry, or, in other words, Socialism.

This conclusion is the one which the "Journal," and the reactionary Democratic press, of which it is the leading representative, endeavors to create. Realizing the propagandistic value of the enthusiasm and the energy shown by Socialists in the espousal of their sacred cause, the "Journal" endeavors to turn those noble qualities to the use of the party of "Dick" Croker, Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan. This is plainly shown in the editorials which it prints on other occasions and in which it favors all the inadequate anti-trust measures, advocated by that moss-back party. All the old nostrums, from "busting the trust," by means of free trade enactments, to its dissolution by means of anti-trust laws, is advanced by this alleged "progressive and Socialistic newspaper." Other alleged remedies for the trust "evil," such as publicity and the promotion of middle class combines, meets with the "Journal's" approval.

It is about time that those who are really and logically Socialist in principle and fact, turn upon this deceptive and dishonest sheet and expose it to the working class, while at the same time impressing upon the latter the necessity of building up and supporting a daily working class press of its own.

If the working class is led into believing this Democratic organ, "a friend of labor," that class will some day awaken to the lamentable fact that it has been grossly deceived and betrayed, and that the Socialist haven toward which it believed the working class was being led is nothing more or less than the quagmire of reactionary "Democracy."

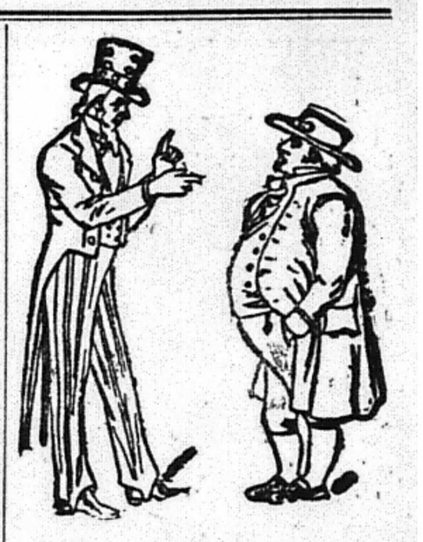
◆

ENERGETIC INDEED.

Tamaqua, Pa., July 13.—D. C. Gildea, of Coaldale, an energetic United Mine Worker in the Seventh district, has a plan to end the strike.

He is circulating papers for signers, in which support is pledged the Republican State and Legislative tickets in case Senator Quay will bring about a satisfactory settlement of the big anthracite strike. If Quay doesn't promptly turn in to help them the signers agree to vote for the Democratic nominees.

Gildea's ideas are rather extensive, for he talks of influencing 100,000 votes.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—I think you socialists make a mistake when you call the members of the working class slaves.

Uncle Sam—Why, do you deny being a slave?

B. J.—Yes, most emphatically. If I was a slave my master could feed me on whatever food he wanted to. I would have to sleep where it pleased him and get up when he wanted me to, and go to bed when he wanted me to.

U. S.—That is just what your master does now.

B. J.—No, sir, I eat what I want, I sleep where and when I please, and am a free man.

U. S.—Hold on and I will prove to you that your master tells you what to eat, and also where and when to sleep. Under chattel slavery when a master wanted to change the food of his slaves he issued an order to his superintendent, always being sure that the change of food would not injure the health of the slaves, but the master of to-day, he also issues the order, with this difference, he is not particular about the health of his wage-slaves.

B. J.—I deny this and want proof.

U. S.—How much are your wages at present?

B. J.—Ten dollars a week.

U. S.—Steady work?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—How many children have you?

B. J.—Five, three boys and two girls.

U. S.—Making seven in the family?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—How would you like to have for your breakfast some nice fresh fruit such as strawberries and cream, sliced bananas or oranges?

B. J.—Stop guying me. You know I would like all those things, but you also know that I could not buy them for seven people on ten a week.

U. S.—And your master will not give you any more?

B. J.—No, not a penny.

U. S.—Then he says no fruit and you have no fruit.

B. J.—But there are other things that I can have regardless of what he says. I can eat beef veal, pork or lamb or I can choose between all of these.

U. S.—Hold on; do not go so fast. We will take the first on the list. You have been eating it the most and you like it. Your wife goes to the market to buy a piece of beef with 50 cents in her hand. She knows that it takes 4 or 5 pounds for seven people. She says to the butcher, "How much is beef a pound?" and he answers, "15 cents." She says, "I cannot buy any." "How much is your pork?" "12 cents." "Well, give me four pounds of pork." Do you not see where your master has changed your food. The next day your wife wants some pork at 12 cents, but the butcher tells her that pork has gone up and veal has come down, so you have veal. So you see the master of to-day controls what his slaves eats.

B. J.—Well, I never looked at it in that way; but it is a fact, by gosh.

U. S.—Now, as to sleeping when and where you please. Where do you live?

B. J.—Down on Hester street.

U. S.—Would you like to live on Fifth avenue?

B. J.—Yes, but how can I on 10 per. week?

U. S.—Your master gives you just enough to sustain life and he does not think it necessary for you to live on Fifth avenue. He sends you to Hester street.

B. J.—That is true.

U. S.—What time do you go to bed?

B. J.—Between nine and ten.

U. S.—Do you like music?

B. J.—Yes, you know I love music.

U. S.—Why don't you go to the concert in the evening and enjoy yourself?

B. J.—You know I have to be to work at seven in the morning, and if I stay attending concerts I could not do my day's work the next day, and my ten per week would stop.

U. S.—Don't you see your master tells you to go to bed between nine and ten o'clock at night and you do it.

B. J.—It is so when you think of it. Is there no way out of it?

U. S.—Yes, the tools of production is the property of your master and gives him his power. You get possession of these tools, and presto, everything changes; you have no master. That is the mission of the Socialist Labor Party to wage-slavery.

P. E. DE LEE.

◆

MORE INJUNCTIONS.

Court Order Served at Mass Meeting in Lawrence.

Lawrence, Mass., July 12.—The mass meeting of woollen and worsted weavers here last night was enlivened by the presence of Deputy Sheriff Abbott and Special Policeman O'Brassof. A writ of injunction issued by Judge Mason, of Providence, restraining members of the executive board of the striking weavers of the American Woollen Company from interfering with the business of the company, was served on the speaker, James P. Reid, of Providence.

◆ ◆ ◆

Providence, R. I., July 12.—The American Woollen Company has brought a suit in equity against some of its striking weavers, asking that the respondents be enjoined from assaulting, threatening, intimidating or attempting to intimidate the employes of he Saranac Mills, and from in any way interfering with the conduct of the company's business.

A temporary injunction and a permanent restraining order are asked.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inougurates that system is numbered Letter I.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

XL.

The question under discussion being, as I believe, of vital importance to the class conscious Socialist Movement of this country, it is with the greatest interest that I have followed the debate thereon, and although I think that the opinion of the majority of the membership of the S. L. P. has already been plainly indicated and appears to be an emphatic endorsement of the class conscious trades union, as exemplified in the S. T. & L. A., and therefore any further contributions to the debate may be considered unnecessary, yet, as a party member, I believe it my duty to contribute my share, even though the only benefit thereof will be the swelling of the already large majority in favor of the S. T. L. A. I consider that the restriction imposed by the five Curran questions (which have, in my opinion, already been sufficiently debated) are, at this stage of the debate, somewhat hampering and suggest that it should now be allowed to broaden out so as to permit the consideration of ways and means to preserve and increase the efficiency of the S. T. & L. A., as a weapon in the hands of the class conscious and militant proletariat which it (the S. T. & L. A.) aims to organize and prepare for the final conquest of the public powers, under the banner of the only strictly proletarian party, the fighting S. L. P.

However, the said question still being the rules of the debate, I will endeavor to answer the same to the best of my ability.

As for the first question, I think that by this time there ought not to be any doubt in the mind of any revolutionary Socialist (and others should find no room in the S. L. P.) as to what course to be pursued. Marx has shown us that economic organizations of labor will continue to exist as long as the capitalist system exists. I challenge all who read this to deny that time has proved the truth of that contention. otherwise why do such organizations continually multiply? Despite of the fact that the "pure and simple" organizations of to-day are notoriously corrupt and misled, we have to explain the phenomenon of their large and increasing membership. There is an undeniable instinct among the proletariat of to-day, although it is blindly groping in the dark, toward organization for mutual protection. Should we then have this instinct to be taken advantage of by the "fakirs" to lead the revolutionary spark into the ground, or should we not rather organize these forces on class lines—the only way giving promise of success?

Second: The present attitude of the S. L. P. towards "pure and simple" organizations is, of course, well known to all party members, and should, in the light of events, past and present, be considered the only correct one and be strictly adhered to. However, as we do not want to make enemies where it is not inevitable, it should be borne in mind and always made plain to the rank and file that what we fight is not unionism, but "fakirism."

Third: Already answered.

Fourth: This question is of great importance, but I consider it also misleading, as it would seem to suggest that the only, or principal, object of the existence of the S. T. & L. A. is to aid in exposing and overthrowing the "pure and simple" organizations, and from this point of view I quite agree with those Comrades who consider that this part can be just as well attended to by the S. L. P. itself. The only thing the Alliance can do in this direction is, by comparison, to present the superiority of a class conscious movement to the present fakir-ridden capitalist-controlled organizations. There being, as the capitalist system progresses through successive consolidations and trustifications, lesser and lesser chances of winning any purely economic struggles, the workers should be taught the futility of such struggles; and right here we come to what I think ought to be the mission of the S. T. & L. A. namely, firstly: the educating of the proletarian forces to clearly perceive their position and how to remedy it, and secondly: their marshalling and disciplining in readiness to overtake the public powers and responsibilities. In short, new trades-unionsism should be the kindergarten of Socialism.

The Alliance would present a way to come in closer contact with the rank and file than can now be done and by utilizing this opportunity to the fullest advantage, every member of the Alliance would ultimately become a class conscious militant in the ranks of the S. L. P.

As for question five, I think that the above answer to question four proves that the S. T. & L. A., its aim properly understood and strictly adhered to, would be a source of inestimable strength to the party.

There are other subjects closely connected herewith, viz: as I mentioned in the beginning of my letter, how to increase the efficiency of the Alliance in carrying out its policy and also the prevention of what I think may become a tangible danger, if not attended to, i. e., the prevention of a possible domination of the S. L. P. by its economical wing, the S. T. & L. A.

As to the first I believe the constitution of the Alliance ought to contain a clause requiring all officers to be members of the S. L. P. and all members to be in this respect put on the same footing as now the officers, viz: that if at all active in political affairs, they should be allowed to be so only in behalf of the S. L. P., also forbidden to join or vote for other parties. In respect of the educational part, discussion of labor politics should immediately follow at all ordinary meetings of locals as soon as necessary business had been disposed of, such discussions to be compulsory.

This would also practically do away with the danger of the economical aim dominating the political. The only fear of such dominations being adverse to working class interests, as now apprehended, would be if the Alliance, as now, allows its members, while belonging to a supposedly class conscious Socialist organization, to remain in, work and vote for the capitalist parties and their allies, the bogus labor and Socialist parties. This is a contradiction fraght with disruption and other evils and ought to be removed, the sooner, the better.

J. A. STROMGVIST,
Albuquorque, New Mex.

Calling a Halt on the Labor Fakir in Massachusetts.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE:

I enclose a news item which may be of interest to the comrades throughout the country, as it helps to show the struggle we are making here. This man Donavan forced out six of our men here last year, thus for the time being disorganizing Section Haverhill. When he ran against Berry, we called a halt, with the above result. , Fraternally yours,

A VICTIM OF THE LABOR FAKIR.
Haverhill, July 9.

(Enclosed.)

INSTITUTED.

M. T. Berry Brings Suit for Three Thousand Dollars.

Organizer Donavan Serves as Defendant in Cace.

Plaintiff Blames Former Agent for Loss of His Position.

Organizer Donavan of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been sued by Michael T. Berry for $3,000. The plaintiff alleges that Organizer Donavan, while in the capactiy of agent of the shoe council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, compelled him to quit work, as hs did not desire to join the union. Berry has retained John J. Winn as counsel. The writ was served on Mr. Donavan last Thursday by Deputy Sheriff Tilton.

The suit is the second case of its kind in the local union circle, the first being that of Mrs. Annie George which has not yet been settled. When the firm of H. B. Goodrich and Company applied for the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and it was granted them, all the employes were forced to join the union. Mr. Berry refused to do this and consequently lost his job, and he now holds Donavan responsible.—Haverhill Evening Gazette, July 8, 1892.

A Letter to the Reverend Edgar W. Work.

[Copy.]

15 DeKalb St., Dayton, July 8, 1902.
Rev. Edgar W. Work, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of some recent date in reply to mine of an earlier date was received in due course; and I have been trying ever since to get an opportunity to reply, but I have been having so much "prosperity," i. e., hard work, that I have been unable to do so till I got the present chance in consequence of getting my back broken by working too hard the other day and being thereby incapacitated for a few days from any harder labr than that involved in running this typewriter.

I think I can imagine to some extent your astonishment at being attacked in such an apparently vicious vein by a, to you, perfect stranger; but while I do not feel called upon to offer any apology for having done so, I will offer a comparison. Some years ago, when I was an officer in the American missionary ship Morning Star, owned and operated by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose principal place of business is in Boston, Mass., I saw on several occasions missionaries, agents of the aforesaid board, capture by force the children of the natives of the South Seas, take them on board the Morning Star, and away to another island, sometimes to another archipelago, to be there educated in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to the South Sea Island mind, but that fit them excellently for future exploitation by the adventurers of capitalism, that are being deprived of opportunities for the petty exploitation of the workers in their native countries by the concentration and merging of the industries of the capitalist world into ever greater combinations, that grind out and down with merciless power and cannibalistic greed the smaller fry of the capitalist class.

While I am on this subject of the South Sea Island misionaries, let me tell you one thing about them that will probably astonish you. In the seventy odd years in which there has been on an average of about twenty American missionaries in the South Sea there has not been a single convert to the tenents of Christianity. In the two years that I was down there I made it my special business to inquire particularly on this point; and the most satisfactory reply that I got to any of my questions was that received from Mrs. Pease, of the Kusai Mission, who said: "I think Jeremiah understands it." Jeremiah was a native teacher of the Marshall islands, in the employ of the A. B. C. F. M. at a salary of $40 per year; and upon hearing that he understood the plan of salvation offered by Christianity, I invited him to dine with me every day for six weeks, and in that time I made a careful study of him, and I found that his understanding of the subject was measured exactly by the sum of $40 per year. He had succeeded admirably in deceiving people that were anxious to be deceived; but under proper conditions could be made to show himself in his true light; as, in fact, can every one of them, Jew or Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, when he is convinced that his economic interests are not jeojardized thereby.

But to go back to our comparison: The excuse that these missionaries offer for their kidnapping was, of course, that they wanted to do these people good; (of course it is distinctly understood that they were not preparing the way for the Christian guns and the Christian rum; but it is curious, nevertheless, how the guns and rum always follow the missionaries) and my reason for jumping you in the way I have is in an effort to do good in the world in the only way in which it is conceivable to me that it can be done at the present stage of the world's economic knowledge and progress, i. e., in an effort to aid in bringing that knowledge to a par with that progress; for it is a curious fact that the world today has practically no knowledge of its economic progress, save as that knowledge is confined to a few Socialists who are trying to dessiminate it, and a few criminals who are trying to profit by it at the expense of humanity.

It is needless for me to try to prove to the mind of ordinary thinking capacity that the world possesses today a wealth-producing plant that, rightly handled, is capable of placing every individual in the world who is willing to work, above want or the fear of want. The statistics published by the United States government show that the labor of man is today hundreds of times as productive as it was at the time of the inception of this government. Those same statistics show that the plant that has made this increase of productivity possible was and is the product of the brain and muscle of the working class; that it was stolen from the class that produced it by the capitalist class, the present legal owners of it, through the chicanery of the law-making power possessed by that class; and that it is held by that class by means of the power vested in it to enforce by policeman's club and militiaman's bullet and bayonet the laws made by itself in its own favor. Those statistics show further that there are upward of five millions of the working class of the United States, the class that produces all of the wealth on which the world subsists, who do not know where their next meal is to come from, and that between the rest of the working class and starvation there is a bare four weeks' provision in the possesion of that class; while in the possession of the class that produces nothing but debauchery and misery and wars in the world is found "wealth beyond tha dreams of avarice."

The remedy for this condition of affairs proposed by the Socialist Labor Party is that the Workers shall, by their voting power, gain possession of the government and by the power of the government establish the Socialist Republic by compelling the robber class of capitalists to disgorge, in a perfectly legal manner, their ill gotten gains, restore to the people the land and machinery of which it has robbed them; and with that land and machinery set up a plant in which every human being willing to work shall have the indefeasible right to do so and the right to own and enjoy the full amount of the product of that labor. Do you doubt the power of the working class to do this? Then you must doubt history, which tells us that each succeeding economic class accomplished its revolution in its due time. And so will also the working class revolution be accomplished.

In your letter you take exceptuion to an expression of mine in which I denounced as unmanly a human being who, knowing the path of true human progress, refused to tread in that path; and you say that such an expression or thought would not occur to you. Possibly not! As a true follower of the meek and lowly, it would, of course, be your duty to turn the other cheek when assaulted by an enemy, particularly when you are absolutely certain that the enemy will take advantage of the opportunity. But, man alive, can't you see where the practice of that doctrine would place an already enslaved class. The ruling class has been preaching that doctrine to the working class for thousands of years just for the purpose of getting a chance of assaulting "the other cheek"; and they never fail of taking advantage of the opportunity when offered. Take, as an example; When a working man invents a piece of machinery that can be used by the capitalist class, either to reduce the hours of labor of the workers or to throw some laborers out of employment and grind those still at work down to lower wages and longer hours, which does the capitalist class invariably do? It first robs the inventor of his invention and then uses that invention to still further rob the inventor's class of all that makes life worth living. It will use that invention to drive the father, brother and husband on the street, and to force his daughter, sister or wife to take his place in the factory at wages that will not support life; and when complaint is made of these conditions it tells those women and girls, daughters, sisters and wives of the working class to go on the street to supplement their wages with the wages of shame and dishonor.

Now, candidly, do you think that a specimen of the biped, genus homo, is a man, who, knowing these conditions, will not do all in his power to overthrow these hellish conditions and the class that profits thereby? Now, honestly, do you?

Some time since I sent you a number of copies of the DAIL PEOPLE, with articles marked to which I desired to call your special attention and I will take the liberty of sending you several other copies, likewise marked, of the same paper. I think you would find it profitable to read all of those papers and to subscribe 50 cents per year for the weekly edition thereof.

Trusting that I have not trespassed too much of your time, and hoping that I have interested you to some extent along the lines of true human progress, I remain, yours very truly,

J. R. FRASER.

Denver's Disastrous Labor War.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—During the month of April, Wood Workers Union No. 3, as previously reported, appointed a grievance committee and gave it full power to act. On April 28 this committee, which had in the meantime done nothing, reported through the chairman that they had failed to have the union's demands granted by the bosses. They recommended that on May 1st the woodworkers report at their hall instead of going to work. This precipitated a lively time. Two members of the committee took the floor and opposed the recommendation to strike without meeting the bosses again. It then developed that the committee had not organized at all, and consequently had not agreed upon a report. The result was that the committee was instructed to take the next day off and meet the bosses, which they did.

When the hour for meeting arrived, the chairman of the committee was so drunk that the mill owners refused to treat with them.

A special meeting was thereupon called for the evening of the 30th. At said meeting a report was made omitting all reference to the condition of the chairman, and in which a strike was urged to force our demands. A vote was taken upon the report, with the result that it was voted down. The delegates to the B. T. C. then and there resigned, they refusing to further represent the union (this was on Wednesday evening), but on Friday evening they went to the council and demanded that our special dispensation to work nine hours per day be withdrawn. Their demnds were granted. At our regular meeting on May 5th the union was asked to ratify the council's action in forcing us to strike, which was carried. On Tuesday, May 6th, five trust mills were tied up, involving about 225 men. The small mills, or "fair" bosses, as they are termed, were allowed to run; the strike agitators being empolyed in said "fair" mills. They had voted to assess themselves $1 per day in order support members on strike.

It was claimed at the beginning of the strike that we could win in a week or ten days at the farthest, but by the end of the first week, it was found that material from the unfair mills was being put up by union carpenters and unfair material in some way passed through our "fair" mills and became fair. So it was thought best to call all our members out, and a motion to that effect was made, but our worthy leaders would not have it that way.

Those members who believed in the new trades union idea had uo show at all. Wood Workers' Union No. 3 was the only union of our craft in the country belonging to the Building Council, having been affiliated with that organization at least 3 years, being a memberwhen the Denver Council joined the National body. We had paid our dues regualy in good faith.

The Woodworkers' was responsible for the election of one Connors, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, to the convention of the National Building Trades Council held in Worcester, Mass., in January of this year. At the convention mentioned above, at the afternoon session on Januray 17th ,this resolution was adopted:

"A resolution denying to the N. B. T. C., or any of its affiliated organizations, permission to work with the Amalgamated Woodworkers, until such time as they are able to secure same compensation and conditions as are enjoyed by other trades with whom they come in competition."

The committee recommended favorable action. On motion of Delegate Vreeland, recommendations of committee were concurred in. The members of No. 3, who agitated for the strike were the ones who sent this man Connors to said convention.

After we had been out about three weeks, we succeeded in calling out all mills, in this way, practically suspending the building industry. Four thousand workmen were involved, making business people howl.

During this time Carpenters' Union No. 55 sent a communication to the council apologizing to the bosses for our going on strike (to their secretary's credit be it said he would not send the communication officially, but resigned, sending a personal letter to the council, stating the union's action).

Union No. 3 requested arbitration at different times, but the bosses had NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Then T. J. Kidd came here in the interest of the A. F. of L., regarding the Western Labor Union difficulties. He talked "unity," "harmony," and "solidarity," (but no politics) and gave up $500, and has given us $1350, but he could not get the bosses to settle.

On June 4th we got this kind of unity:

To the Public:

The Building Trades Council of the City of Denver, having endorsed the action of the Woodwokers in submitting the settlement of the controversy between them and the mill owners to the state arbitration board, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the said Building Trades Council that, as soon as the said arbitration board render their decision on the said controversy, that the said Building Trades Council will order all trades connected with the Building Trades Council back to work.

John H. Murray,
J. M. McLane, Sec.,
W. S. Lenhoff, Vice Pres't.
T. B. Spellissy,
Thomas M. Hyder,
Press Committee.

Then on June 8th we got it from the Council in this fashion:

"BUILDERS' STRIKE
DECLARED OFF.

"Trades Union Council Ousts the Woodworkers and permits other Striking Unions to Return—Masters' Demands Not Complied With, However, and Work May Not Be Resumed."

This was done on an order from National Secretary Sternhiss to Denver Council, he claiming that the Wood Workers had no rights in the Council under the resolution adopted at the National Convention in January This was the basis of the above action. Following the above act of the Council, the bosses then caused a lockout by refusing to recognize no union connected with the Trades Council. One of the daily papers in noticing the bosses position, denounced it as a return to feudalism, and demanded to know by what right the bosses could compel men to forsake their unions on penalty of non-employment.

The union workingmen of Denver have had a great object lesson presented to them in the past strike, which the writer believes will not be quickly forgotten.

Members of the Woodworkers' Union who belonged to the S. L. P. constantly pointed out the class struggle, and made it a point to show that at the ballot box was the place to strike, and S. L. P. literature was freey distributed. The S. T. & L. A. was freely and constantly pointed to as the only union worthy the support of the working class.

The demands of Woodworkers Union N. 3 were as follows: eight hours a day, 30 cents per hour as a minimum scale; apprentice scale, first year, $6 per week; second year, $9 per week; third year, $12 per week.

Being forced out by the Council as we were, our demands were reduced to an eight-hour demaud and nothing more.

The loss in wages to No. 3 amounted to over $30,000. As workers we can never regain, but, as is freely admitted, the robber class have suffered no loss, only a delay.

In closing I would state how the "no politics in the union" gang of the dues collecting fakir brigade disruptionists are now tearing their shocked heads of hair to take us in.

At our regular meeting on Wednesday, July 2, No 55 Brotherhood of Carpenters had a committee to visit us (they were the fakirest fakes that ever came down the pike). They talked "unity of action," and "harmony of purpose." They thought we ought to take out a charter from their union. They would do all they could for us, and so forth and so on, to the end.

Then Amalgamated Carpenters No. 717 had a committee to see us and they had the real thing, if we would only trust them. Well, we have the matter under advisement.

The strike just ended was as disastrous a strike as was ever put on record, barring violence, and will loug be remembered by Denver wage workers. S. L. P. members have at all times been accused of being "union wreckers," and in every possible way maligned by the fakir gang, but the end is not yet, as they are showing that they are the real "union wreckers."

Trustification has reached a point in Colorado where it can afford to disregard the wishes of the small fry capitalists, as well as those of Brother Labor.

Speed the day of the oncoming Revotution, when the Co-operative Commonwealth will be ushered in, is the wish of the writer. E. O. C.

Denver, July 5th.

Something New from Milwaukee.

To THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE: Milwaukee is well known for her many fakirs. Their latest will certainly increase her fame as a city within whose limits dwells the wisest of them. They constitute the Milwaukee Trades Council.

One of them, a certain Charles Dippel, member of the Cigarmakers' Union, has a brand new scheme to arouse the workingmen to political action. The originator of the move must be a brainy fellow,, indeed, for not only is it said that this new movement is progressive, "but it will place Milwaukee in the front ranks of progressiveness in the labor movement." As the Trades Council is the prime mover in this new labor movement, nothing can be so great that it could surpass our boldest conception of such an enterprise.

The Trades Council misleaders have prepared a circular which has been sent all central labor leaders in this country and Canada, calling a convention of all those central labor bodies that agree that no hostility should be manifested against Gompers and Company!

That circular, like most of that literature, has a double meaning, or, rather, no meaning at all, for it is obvious that the common mortal finds as much difficulty in finding sense and honesty in its purpose as Alexander the Great found when he tried to untie the historical Gordian knot.

That circular advises the workers, organized or unorganized, instantly to identify themselves with such a political party as "advocates the abolition of the present capitalist breeding system," etc.; or, in other words, if either the Democratic or Republican party puts in its programme—and why should it not, don't the Social Democrats do the same?—a plank about abolition of the present system and the inauguration of socialism, then all would gain thereby, whether organized or unorganized!. We never thought that the Trades Council was so "progressive". (!) And then there is another sentence that shows that the convention has something else in view. Here it is: "The convention will be for the purpose of planning a concerted class-conscious move of political extermination against the hosts of capitalism, and to be conducted in such manner as to unify and not retard unionism and the interests of the American Federation of Labor." How nice! How honest! (sic) these papers are!

A "class-conscious" war against the hosts of capitalism, and to be conducted in such a way that the interests of the American Federation of Labor will not suffer, simply means that the interest that the capitalist political labor fakirs derive from the American Federation, for the workers do not get any, should not be retarded the least bit. There is as much sense in such a "movement" as there is sincerity and honesty in the purpose of its promoters. It is only the highly trained fakir that can perform such feats. Milwaukee is called "the Paris of Fakirism." Should one be astonished, then, to see these fakirs of Milwaukee perform somersaults in the theater of labor, which even the most corrupt and brutal capitalist politician would not dare to imitate? H. B.

Milwaukee, July 6, 1902.

"Hyde and Jekyl O'Brien" Again.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—The article which apeared in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of June 21st, entitled "Hyde and Jekyl O'Brien" has been read with much interest by the carpenters in this city. The rank and file of the organization concede the truth of the article in its relation to O'Brien, but they were somewhat shocked to learn that his successor, James Horton, was no better. I, for one, had much confidence in Mr. Horton, until I heard his rantings against the article at the last meeting of our Local No. 26, as he brought the matter before the organization, just before adjourning. His whole talk was enough to prove to my entire satisfaction that he is all the article says he is. Just remember what a modern business agent means in a pure and simple union like ours and then think of an honest, upright man that understands the labor movement accepting such a job.

Horton claimed that the article did him an injustice, as he had a clear record, and his dealings were on the square. Yet after reading the article on O'Brien, I remembered distinctly how Horton was O'Brien's "bussum" friend. And I also recall how Horton came to O'Brien's rescue when the latter was trying to get the union to endorse his his views in the Merrian fight. He took the floor for O'Brien, as well as voted for his d'rty deals. And have I not seen them together in two different saloons that are patronized by trade union men, laughing and joking and having a good time after the meeting of the union had adjourned? Then this honest business agent o fours gets up in the last meeting of our Local and tells us that he has a clear record, when we know that crooks associate with crooks. A crook is no more at home with honest men than a robber would be in the midst of a lot of policemen.

Horton told the members that brother Ryan wrote the article that pppeared in an "Anarchistic Socialistic" sheet that is published in New York; that the man that would write such a libelous article against the honest men in the carpenters' union should be disciplined. The man that makes the claim and says that John Ryan wrote the article is a liar and I know it. The man that makes the claim that the paper that published it is an anarchistic paper deserves the contempt of all honest men. I am satisfied that the paper told the truth about O'Brien, and more than satisfied from Mr. Horton's remarks that the article also told the truth about him. Because it looks to me as if he, by his conduct, was confirming the report. It looks to me as if this man that I had some respect for was trying to secure his meal ticket.

It has been reported that at the last meeting of the District Council, Horton preferred charges against brother John Ryan with being the author of the letter. If Horton is able to prove his charges by HONEST means, all right; but if he resorts to the tricks of the labor fakir, I will be more strongly convinced than ever that the article is correct in its measurement of O'Brien's successor. A CARPENTER.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.

The "Socialist" Party in Missouri.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find a copy of a letter to Comrade F. Rascher, Jr., which was written in response to his request for information regarding the truth of the leaflet "The S. D. P. and the S. L. P.," by Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the "Socialist" party.

(ENCLOSURE.)

F. Rascher, Jr.
3233 Knapp Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 29th received. Our time, at this office, is too much occupied with pushing the work of organization and spreading the Propaganda of Socialism to warrant us in paying any attention to slanders and villification of the so-called Socialist Labor Party. This handful of fanatics are so well discredited to-day in the labor movement, that their own acts are the best possible refutation of their attacks upon the Socialist Party. Their name is so synonomous with falsehood to-day as to make it both necessary and undignified for us to answer or deny the concoctions which emanate from their disordered brains. This being so, we must beg to be excused from answering in detail, the slanderous circular, of which you send us a copy.

We suggest that a study of our movements, and the reading of our Party Press, will enable you better to judge between the organizations than mere contradictions on our part would furnish.

We renew our invitation to have you call at this office if you so desire.

Yours truly,
Leon Greenbaum,
National Secretary.

This, obviously, is an easy manner of evading a statement of fact, and is free from "abuse and villification."

I also enclose a postal card, addressed to Fred Rascher, Jr., 3233 Knapp street, City, which shows how the "Socialist party" gets its big menbership.

(ENCLOSURE.)

City Headquarters:
Room 10, 22 North 4th Street,
St. Louis, June 25th, 1902.

General Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Comrades:—

This is to certify that Comrade Fred. Rascher, Jr., has been duly selected to represent Ward 19, Precinct 1, as Alternate, on the General Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, holding its first meeting at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street, Sunday, June 29th, 1902, at 2 p. m. sharp.

(It is the IMPERATIVE DUTY of EVERY ALTERNATE to attend this meeting.)

By Order of the City Central Committee, Albert E. Sanderson,
City Secretary of Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Rascher is not a member of the "Socialist Party" and never was. He attended a meeting of theirs which was for the purpose of organizing a ward branch in his ward, and he, being quite prominent, on account of his (then) connection with the Public Ownership Movement, was made chairman of the meeting. He, not knowing any better at that time (knowing nothing of the S. L. P.), thought "the Socialist Party" a bona-fide Socialist Movement, and consented to preside at this meeting. He did not join their movement nor has he had anything to do with them since. E. C. Dieckmann,
Secretary Missouri State Committee, S. L. P.

St. Louis, July 4, 1902.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C. H. C., DENVER COL.—"The A. F. of L., 'Plank 10' affair" was the rejector of a plank (No. 10) declaring in favor of the collective ownership of capital, by the delegates of A. F. of L. Convention at Denver, 1894, though the constituent bodies of the A. F. of L. had voted in favor of that plank, together with a preamble declaring in favor of independent political action.

THE PEOPLE of December 23, 1894, in a report of the convention had this to say about Plank 10 and its fate.

"Last years' convention decided to submit a certain programme of declarations and action to a referendum vote of the affiliated bodies. The programme was quite progressive; one of its planks proclaimed the principles of Socialism, the freakable declared for independent political action. For a whole year the affiliated bodies battered over the thing, and a majority of them, in numbers and otherwise, adopted it, despite the strenuous efforts of all the "left bowers" of capitalism, such as Gompers, Foster, Strasser and other worthies. The bodies who adopetd the platform believed, in the innocence of their hearts, that, the referendum vote having been taken, the decree of the bodies would be carried out by their delegates. In this belief they did not object to elect several men as delegates who had worked against the programme. In this way several of the delegates to Denver, Gompers among them, though hostile to the programme, held credentials from unions who had voted for the programme. One would imagine that all these delegates had to do was to register the will of their constituents, and vote for the programme. Yet not so. These precious "delegates," who objected to the programme and had referendum instructions to vote for it, indulged in some astonishing feats. They first claimed that the preamble was no part of the programme, that consequently they were free to do about that what they liked, and they voted it down; then when the rest of the programme came up, they claimed that now it was mutilated, that they had not been instructed to vote for it in the present shape, and then voted it down. Some carried the "referendum" farce so far as to claim that they were free to vote the programme down, although their constituents had ordered otherwise, on the ground that their constituents "did not correctly understand the thing."

"A concise history" of Eugene V. Debs is in course of preparation.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This office has been requested to ask the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE in Connecticut and New Hampshire to furnish the 20th Assembly District of New York with a list of the silk mills in those two states that are owned in whole or in part by Capt. Norton Goddard, Republican leader of the 20th Assembly District and member of the firm of J. H. Goddard and Company. Address 20th Assembly District, S. L. P., New York, care of this office.

A READER, NEW YORK.—It is a rule of this office, well known to our readers, that correspondents must sign their names and addresses in full, together with such non de plumes as they choose to use. This is required as a matter of self-protection and information. You have failed to conform to this rule. Send your name and address and this office will then answer you question.

R. H., NEW YORK CITY.—James F. Carey was first elected to office on a socialist ticket, in the City of Haverhill, December 8th, 1897. The office was that of Councilman of Ward 5.

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING.

S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar...	Box of 50,	$1 25
Old Judge, equal to any 5c cigar	"	1 45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination	"	1 75
Invincibles, in the cheapest place, $2; our price..	"	1 75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, $2.50; we charge	"	2 00
Medallon, equal to any 10c cigar	"	2 25

Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

For Complete Price List, Address,

ECKSTEIN BROS.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at

LABOR LYCEUM,

34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on July 11, at 2-6 New Reade street. In the absence of J. Hammer, John J. Kinneally was elected Recording Secretary pro tem. Chairman A. Klein. A sub-committee of the Jewish "Arbeiter Zeitung" managing committee appeared urging that the matter of printing some agitation pamphlets in Jewish be taken in hand; that there are on hand translations, and that these could be set up and printed. Resolved to refer to Labor News Company and get Jewish members to order quantities of the pamphlets beforehand to cover part of the initial expenses, the Labor News to furnish estimate of cost. The financial report for the week ending June 28 showed receipts of $34.65; expenditures $21.69. Resolved to instruct the Treasurer to prepare a semi-annual report and have the same audited.

Communications: From San Francisco, to the effect that they cannot assist much financially at the present time, but are working hard to secure subscribers to the Party press; from George Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal., sending $20 on his pledge as a member of the DAILY PEOPLE Auxiliary League; from G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill., sending $25, a payment for the same purpose; from Section Worcester, Mass., endorsing stand taken by the N. E. C., "In the Matter of Section Providence," and condemning the Pierce circular for its untruthfulness and for ignoring procedure laid down by the Party law; from Pennsylvania State Executive Committee on a number of points, also informing N. E. C. that Section Allegheny County would hold general meeting of members to discuss Pierce and R. I. documents; from Section New York containing emphatic protest against action of Section Philadelphia in accepting the membership card of J. Pierce on transfer on June 19, after having been officially informed by Section New York that charges had been brought in Section New York on June 14; from Section Philadelphia to the effect "that J. Pierce is now a member of that Section, and that information formerly conveyed is incorrect" (this latter referring to letter to organizer that, in view of protest made, Pierce could not be admitted). Action: Resolved to inform Section New York that the admission by Section Philadelphia of a member under charges is illegal and cannot stand; that Section New York must consider Pierce as having been under its jurisdiction on June 14, and is, therefore, free to proceed with the trial of the case. Resolved to inform Section Philadelphia that its action in admitting a member under charges on transfer is illegal and that the Section must recede from the action taken.

The Labor News Company submitted cash report for the month of June as follows: Total receipts, $517.24; total expenditures, $316.43; balance, $200.81. Further communications: From Section Madison County, Illinois, relative to advertising in DAILY PEOPLE; from Organizer of same Section, sending copy of letter sent by him to R. I. committee after recept of their curcular, sharply criticizing same; from F. McDonald, New York, protesting against General Committee of Section New York having elected a committee of investigation. Resolved to refer the communication to Section New York. From same source a suggestion to put party address on envelopes and discontinue use of address of National Secretary laid on the table. From B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., about a loan for DAILY PEOPLE; from Section New Britain, Conn., endorsing action of the N. E. C.,"In the Matter of Section Providence"; from Section Houston, Tex., endorsing action of N. E. C., issuing circular relative to the abolition of Board of Trustees and excluding from columns of DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE protests of Section Providence, R. I.; from Section Salt Lake City, Utah, reporting that Pierce had sent his lampoon to non-members from Los Angeles, Cal., letters from Section and State Executive Committee, endorsing N. E. C., in the action on Providence matter, the latter body condemning Pierce and his lampoon; from Seattle, Wash., to the effect that the Pierce circular "had not produced an earthquake there," and his using the mailing list of the DAILY PEOPLE and sending it to non-members brands him as a traitor; also that if his accusations had been true, it would have been his duty to bring charges in Section New York against those whom he accuses; from Section Minneapolis, Minn., a resolution to the effect that the Section endorses protest of Section Providence against N. E. C. having issued circular relative to Board of Trustees, but Section endorses N. E. C. in not publishing said protest in the Party organs; from Sections St. Louis, Mo., and Mesa, Colo., asking that a tour be arranged with De Leon or some other good speaker throughout the country; laid over for the time being. From 32d and 33d A. D., New York, protesting against action of General Committee suspending E. Siff and a long list of other things. Resolved to refer to Section New York.

The following Sections reported election of officers: Los Angeles County, Cal.; Cleveland, Ohio; Syracuse, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New Britain, Conn.; Duluth, Minn.; South Norwalk, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.

In view of a lampoon received by the N. E. C., in an envelope bearing the stamp of Thomas Curran, Providence, R. I., and signed by Thomas Curran, James P. Reid, and Herman Keiser, the said document purporting to have been issued under instructions of a State convention held in Rhode Island, on April 27, 1902, containing a number of wild, unfounded charges against this N. E. C., on the strength of which an attempt is made to stampede the Party into a special national convention without the formality of a general vote of the membership, this N. E. C. must set its face sternly against any such illegal procedure and cannot, without derilection of duty, as laid down in Article V., Section 7, of the Party constitution, countenance such flagrant violation of Party law. Inasmuch, however, as the charges aforesaid, are directed against this N. E. C. and its management of Party affairs, we deem it best to give to the Party organization an opportunity to express itself—in a legal and constitutional manner—as to whether or not a special national convention shall be held.

While this N. E. C. cannot itself discern the necessity for such a convention, it surely has no reason to avoid one, because each and every one of its acts can bear the fullest investigation.

Accordingly, the National Secretary was instructed to prepare a draft of a call to be sent to the Sections of the Party for a general vote and submit the same at the next meeting.

Adjournment followed.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, County Committee, S. L. P., held on July 6, 1902.

D. E. Gilchrist, chairman; Ed. Lake, vice chairman.

On motion the 30 new delegates were seated.

On motion all applicants whose applications were properly filled out be admitted as members, and return all others to the Branches for correction. Eighteen were admitted and five applications were returned to the Branches.

Motion to rent the hall to a Jewish religious organization for their coming holidays was amended to rent the hall for $50 for their main metings and $75 for all meetings. Amendment was carried by a rising vote of 16 to 10.

Motion that the request of the Boilermakers for renting the hall be refused, was lost by a roll call vote of 8 ayes and 20 nays.

Communications were received from Julian Pierce (2), and a statement pretaining to Party affairs, from Providence, R. I., a statement and a proposition.

Motion that the communications from H. Kuhn to the State Committee be read was carried, arter the chairman had asked the members of the State Committee present whether they objected.

On motion a communication from Comrade Wegeman of New York was read.

On motion Comrade Goff, Sr., was asked to read two letters from Wegeman of New York, addressed to Comrade Val. Remmel.

On motion, a communication from Pierce to Jordan was read.

On motion the matter of securing type was deferred till next regular meeting.

On motion the State Committee was granted the use of the printing press if it is without expense to the organization.

Motion that we defer action on the Providence, R. I., proposition until we hear from the N. E. C. Carried.

Motion that the Pierce and the Providence statements be sent to the organizers of the Branches. Carried.

Motion to hold a mass convention on July 20, 10 A. M. Carried.

On motion, the organizer was instructed to write to the N. E. C. that if they do not produce their side of the case by the time our mass convention is held, that we will consider the statements made by Pirece and Providence, R. I., as true.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to have the proceedings of the county Committee meeting published in the Party organs.

Motion to instruct the organizers of the Branches to explain to the individual members, when the statements are sent to them, and notify them that the membership card showing them to be in good standing will be every member's credential to the mass convention, was carried.

Motion to rent the hall and desk room to the Boilermakers was lost.

Motion to rent the hall to the Boilermakers for one night a week for not less than $150 per annum was carried by a roll call vote of 15 to 10.

Motion that a committee be appointed but no one from E. Pittsburg, to investigate the matter in the Steiner application, carried. Comrades T. Lawry, J. Clark and Mm. Cowan were appointed on the committee.

On motion, Comrade Fairman is to be requested to be present at the spceial County Committee meeting to take down the proceedings stenographically. On motion the matter of Branch Blythedale was referred to the County Executive Committee.

D. M. Sachter,
Recording Secretary

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

July 17—Halstead and Maxwell sts.; Clary and Erie streets.

July 18—Milwaukee avenue and Ellen street.

July 19—Milwaukee and Powell avestreets.

Pullman—Niney-second and Commercial streets.

Meetings start at 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. MEETINGS.

Friday, July 18th—2nd and Grand avenue.

Saturday, July 19th—German lecture, corner 4th and Sherman streets.

Sunday, July 27th—Basket picnic of Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., at Schubert's Farm, South Side.

Chas. H. Minkley, Organizer,
1076 10th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y.

Section Rensselaer County will hold a special meeting Sunday, July 20, at 3 P. M., at S. L. P. headquarters, 351 River street, Troy, N. Y. Every member must attend.

Organizer.

MEMBERS AND SECTIONS OF OHIO, ATTENTION!

Comrade John D. Goerke has been engaged by the Ohio S. E. C. to tour this State for a period of at least three months, the tour to begin Monday, July 7. Our experience of the past has proven that a rigidly set itineray is not the best method of agitation. It has often happened that traveling organizers, in order to follow out the iteneray and to cover dates and places with promptness, have been compolled to leave localities with their work in such localities but half finished, which in the end proves to be a waste of effort. To forestall a repitition of that, the organizer has been instructed to allow local conditions to determine the duration of his visits. The S. L. P has, therefore, laid out a consecutive route with dates omitted; the organizer to notify members and sections of his coming, with as much intervening time as conditions will permit, to make arrangements in the consecutive localities possible. The following is the route: Akron, Canton City and Stark County, Tuscararous and Carroll Counties, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Perry and Athens Countiesc, Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, Columbus, Toledo and Sandusky and such other localities as may in the course of time make themeselves evident.

For the Ohio State Executive ommittee:
JOHN D. GOERKE, Organizer.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter, Sept. 3d, 1901.	
Previously acknowledged	$6264 91
J. H. Ecklund, West Superior, Wis.	1 00
7th Ward Club, Jersey City, N. J., part proceeds picnic July 4	11 00
A. G., Cleveland, Ohio	1 00
A. Klein	5 00
Young Socialist Propagandists, City	5 00
Otto Ruckser	1 00
H. Grimberger, Waterbury, Ct.	1 25
Otto Barthel, 30th A. D., City.	10 00
Jonathan Pierce, Northport, L. I., N. Y.	1 50
G. B. Cook, beer money left from picnic July 4, from 20th A. D., 6 A. D., and Excelsior Singing Soc'y, Brooklyn, N. Y.	8 50
	$6305 16

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

THE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

Regular meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Auxiliary League was held July 1st, at 2-6 New Reade street. Three new members admitted, one at Stamford, Conn., two in New York. Communications received from Stamford, Conn., and other points commending the good work of the League and the promise of new members. The next meting will take place Tuesday, July 15, at 8 P. M., at 2-6 New Reade street.

Financial Report.

Previously acknowledged	$547 00
V. Funke	30 00
F. H. B.	5 00
M. Heyman	2 00
Stamford	4 00
S. J. Garrison	4 00
E. W. Carpenter	4 00
H. Schmitz	4 00
S. M. Morrison	4 00
C. J. H. Berg	4 00
M. Geppert	4 00
J. Klien	3 00
T. O'Schaunnesy	3 00
H. Mittlebreg	2 00
L. Rasmussen	5 00
A. Gillhaus	2 00
J. Bryant	4 00
	$631 00

A. Gillhaus, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Picnic and Field Day of Greater Boston.

The comrades of eastern Massachusetts should make an effort to sell all the tickets they can for this event as on its succuss much willd epend. Our annual campaign will soon open and the State Executive Committee will need all the funds they can procure to carry it along. Last year the comrades and friends responded nobly, but as the committee have gone to more expense this year, in order to give more satisfaction to our friends, we hope the comrades will work a little harder and make it more of a success this year. A prize of ten dollars is offered to the individual selling the most tickets. With the programme of sports, music and dancing arranged by the committee, there will not be a dull moment at Oak Island Grove Revere on Saturday, afternoon and evening, August 2.

Tickets can be procured from Amos P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett.

There will be a meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston on Sunday next, July 20, at Lynn headquarters, at 3 p. m., and it is hoped that Boston, Cambridge, Medford and Woburn will have representatives present.

Come, comrades, lend a hand and make this the banner re-union of the S. L. P.

E. C. of G. B.,
A. M. GRANT, Sec.
210 Bradford street, Everett.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S. L. P.

A mass meeting of all the members of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., will be held at headquarters, No. 510 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., on Sunday, July 20, 10 A. M. sharp, at which very important affairs concerning the Party will receive attention.

All members are earnestly requested to attend.

All members will be admitted on condition that they present as credential their membership card showing them to be in good standing.

By order of the County Committee.
Wm. J. Eberle, Organizer.

SECTION LYNN OUT DOOR MEETINGS.

Section Lynn, Mass., will hold outdoor meetings on the dates given below.

July 18—Federal square, speaker, Surridge.

All members are requested to attend the same

Agitation Committee.

COLORADO

(Continued from page 1.)

reported the following which was adopted:

No. 1. We recommend that the State Executive Committee be instructed to procure a State organizer, to be sent out on an organizing tour throughout the State and the same to be kept in one district until organization is affected.

No. 2. That the State Executive Committee be empowered to send contribution lists to all the locals and sympathizers in the State for organizer's fund and all moneys received be acknowledged in our official organ, the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

No. 3. That the State Secretary be instructed to procure all names and addresses of party members who locate in places where we have no organization, so as to keep in touch with all parts of the State.

No. 4. We recommend the adoption of the plan given by Comrade Kochendorfer, of Albany, New York, in regard to procuring subs to our official party organ.

Moved and seconded that we refer to the Committee on Resolutions a suggestion that we pass a resolution relative to the proposed amendments to the State constitution. Carried.

A recess of en minutes was taken for the committee to prepare its report, after which it brought in the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, the Thirteenth General Assembly has proposed, among others, an amendment to the State constitution, to be designated on the ballot as "the amendment concerning the qualifications of voters, to section one of article seven," and

Whereas, The aim and object of this amendment is to disfranchise a considerable portion of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Colorado in convention assembled hereby calls upon the wage-workers of this State to rally at the polls and vote down this dastardly measure of the capitalits class to disfranchise them; and be further

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be instructed to draft a leaflet outlining the position of the Socialist Labor Party on the constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the next regular election.

The convention next took up the nomination of candidates, and the following were selected by unanimous choice:

Governor—I. A. Knight, Pueblo.

Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain.

Secretary of State—Andrew Ohman, Denver.

State Auditor—Chas. H. Chase, Denver.

State Treasurer—Louis Gebhardt, Victor.

Superintendent of Public Instructon—May T. Sanders, Grand Junction.

Regents of State University—Albert Gunlin, Denver, and C. O. Mulder, Colorado Springs.

Attorney-General—H. J. Brimble, Florence.

Congressional Representative at Large—Robert E. Fitzpatrick, Victor.

On motion the following were elected as a committee on vacancies: Chas. H. Chase, C. F. Leach and Andrew Ohman.

Moved and seconded that the State Executive Committee be empowered to take such steps to protect the ballot as may be necessary. So ordered.

Moved and seconded that Denver be declared the unanimous choice as seat of the State Executive Committee. Carried.

On motion Chas. H. Chase was elected State Secretary.

Moved and seconded that the nomination of fourteen candidates from among which to elect seven to constitute the State Executive Committee be left to the section which is the seat of that committee and that the nominees, together with the vote of that section, be submitted to the sections of the State for referendum vote. Carried.

On motion the convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

CHAS. H. CHASE,
Secretary.

SECTION LOS ANGELES NEW OFFICERS.

At its regular meeting, held on July 2, Section Los Angeles County elected to serve for the ensuing term:

For Organizer, N. C. Madsen; Recording Secretary, J. C. Hurley; Financial Secretary, George Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, N. C. Madsen; Treasurer, A. Weinberg; Literary Agent, J. C. Hurley; Agent for Party Organs, L. C. Haller.

Grievance Committee—J. O. Becker, George Anderson, A. Weinberg.

Hall and Headuqarters Committee—J. Leach, J. C. Hurley, N. Guenzburger.

Auditing Committee—K. Schultz, H. J. Schade, J. Bergman.

For Agitation Committee—H. Norman, H. J. Schade, J. Leach, George Anderson, L. C. Haller.

Press Committee—George Anderson, H. Norman.

State Executive Committee—George Anderson, H. Norman, A. Weinberg, J. C. Hurley, J. Leach, J. B. Beecher, H. J. Schade.

H. NORMAN, (late) Organizer.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, Greeting:

The following members were elected on the State Committee of Ohio: John D. Gouke, P. C. Christiansen, James Matthews, Jas. Rieman, Rishard Koppel, Frank Erben, William J. Holwell and Robert Zillman. The latter two received a tie vote, referred back to the branches for another vote. P. C. Christianson was again nominated fo State Secretary, but declined, owing to lack of time. James Matthews was elected Secretary in his place. All correspondence and communications should be addressed, James Matthews, P. O. Box 95, Cleveland, Ohio.

JAMES MATTHEWS, Secretary.

NEWS FROM . . . THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The strikes for an advance of wages which are now being waged in shoe factories controlled by the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, recall the census figures of 1900, showing the bad condition existing in the shoe industry, despite the growth (or is it because?) of pure and simple unionism. Those figures show that while there has been an increase, since 1890, of over 18 per cent. of the value of the product, of nearly 7 per cent. in the number of shoeworkers, and of nearly five times as large an increase in the volume of the product and its value as in the number of workers, there was an absolute decrease of 2.5 per cent. in wages. The decrease of wages was, of course, relatively greater. Considering that the product increased 18 per cent. and the number of workers but 7 per cent., showing a difference of 11 per cent., it is nearer the truth to say that the decrease in wages was relatively about 15 per cent.

The census figures of 1900 also show that the number of establishments making shoes, decreased, between 1890 and 1900, from 2,082 to 1,600 in number, or 23.2 per cent. This decrease of establishments was accompanied by an increase in exports. American shoes invaded the English, Austrian and German markets successively spreading consternation among the shoe manufacturers of those countries and provoking to riots among the shoemakers against the stores of the foreign invaders.

Despite the economic advantages of industrial concentration and trade expansion, the shoeworkers of this country have been steadily getting less and less wages. Whatever benefits may accrue from the present system they certainly do not go to the them. And why don't they?

The shoemakers of this country are organized on wrong principles. They are organized on the principles of pure and simpledom, as represented by the Tobin-Eeaton Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Independent Shoe Workers Union. These principles primarily promote the interests of the capitalist class. As shown in the report of the Tobin-Eaton convention in Detroit, on June 20th, and published in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of July 5th, the pure and simple shoeworkers' unions are organized simply to advance capitalist interests. Resolutions were pressed at that convention favoring tariff repeal, and endorsing compulsory arbitration, and the Civic Federation, all measures directly in the interests of capital. But most damnable of all was the resolution granting the "union" label to shoe factories, irrespective of the wages paid. Under this resolution, shops paying LESS than the union scale are recognized as union establishments and given the use of the label, if the men and women employed are compelled to join the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union and pay twenty-five cents a week into the treasury of Tobin and Eaton. In return, the union booms the label, that is, it booms the non-union shop, paying the non-union wage scale, while the "union" members who are paying in their twenty-five cents a week can go and whistle for an increase of wages.

This Tobin-Eaton convention not only passed these resolutions, favorable to the interests of the capitalist class, but it turned down every one of those of interest to the working class and its own members. A resolution, favoring working agreements with independent organizations was voted down, thus destroying solidarity. A resolution to procure legislation aiming at State ownership and control of "all dispensaries of medicine," also that "all physicians and surgeons be at the service of the people, free of cost, "was rejected. A proposition to relieve those out of work was put to sleep by referring it to the Executive Committee, which is opposed to the measure. Thus this convention showed that the shoeworkers' unions are capitalist unions. The independents might answer theres' is an exception. The 5 per cent. weekly arbitration guarantee fund, which it made with Wichert and Gardner, does not show it to be such.

Who is there that wonders now why shoemakers produce more shoes and get less wages than ever before? Who is there that wonders now why, instead of going forward, they are going backlines. Let the capitalist class take care organization that believes in advancing with your fellow workers in an ing the interests of labor, both in the shop, and at the ballot box, by working for the overthrow of capitalward?

Shoeworkers, wake up! Join the S. T. & L. A., which believes in unions run on working class principles, and which believes that the emancipation of the working class must be on class of itself. Don't you push it along and help it to fasten its chains about your limbs. Strike off the shackles by unitism and the inauguration of Socialism. Only in this way will your wages advance, as production advances; only in this way will you enjoy the economic advantages of industrial concentration and trade-expansion.

Shoeworkers, join the S. T. & L. A. Throw pure and simpledom to the winds.

STRIKE-BREAKERS ON STRIKE.

Plymouth, Mass., July 14.—Sixty-five strike weavers employed by the American Woollen ompany at the Puritan mill here, in an attempt to break the weavers' strike, stopped work to-day and marched in a body to the union headquarters.

Pascoag, R. I., July 14.—Fifteen strike-breakers arrived here to-day from Providence and went in the Anchor mills of the American Woollen Company at noon.

DRINK
Coca-Cola
CARBONATED IN BOTTLES
MOST REFRESHING MOST INVIGORATING
EXCELLENT DRINK
FOR HEADQUARTERS
COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA.

NEWS FROM . . . THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

FINANCIAL SYNDICATES.

There is much written from time to time about "underwriting" syndicates and the enormous profits they reap from floating the stocks of large companies.

Though this is the case, very little is known of the history and the workings of these financial institutions.

Syndicates were first organized in England about the year 1840, to float the stocks of all corporations. The syndicate guarantees the sale of stock and furnishes the necessary cash to the corporation to enable it to begin operations. This cash is often but a small fraction of the total capitalization. For the performance of these functions the syndicate exacts an enormous percentage. It is said that the outright purchase of the bonds of the Shipping Trust would net the underwriting syndicate financing it 55 per cent profit, while the sale of those bonds below par value would net 30 per cent profit. As the bond issuo amounted to $120,000,000, the syndicate would realize $36,000,000 at the lowest percentage, or just about what the Shipping Trust's properties are actually worth.

This English method of syndicating corporations was not brought to this country until 1890. Since then it has been in general use, with such improvements as American conditions made necessary. Curiously enough, one financial authority attributes its general adoption in this country to anti-trust legislation. Says this authority: "After 1890, when the trust certificate plan had been dislodged by the courts, it became necessary to combine corporations by purchasing their shares. This created the necessity for enormous capitalizations, and for great sums of working capital to acquire control of subsidiary corporations. The syndicate plan very naturally became ingrafted upon the financial machinery of this country."

"Since 1890," says the same authority, "the underwriting syndicate has had a remarkable development in this country. It has made possible the formation of companies with hundreds of millions of dollars capital; it has brought great banking houses into harmonious working agreements; it has brought American and foreign financial institutions into close cooperation, and it has fixed a very snug berth for the stock market manipulator—the man who acts as a sort of selling agent for underwriting syndicates."

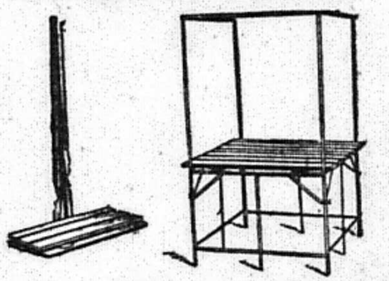
From this it will be seen that the underwriting syndicate is born of industrial necessity. Syndicating is not required in small production, where the capitalization is very small, and where there are no industries of national or international dimensions. The fact that these syndicates overlap national boundaries, and bring American and foreign banking institutions into closer co-operation but proves the extent of concentrated industry.

The formation of the steel trust was brought about by a syndicate of New York banking houses, according to Prof. Meade. This syndicate owed its origin to the financial ruin which threatened these banks through competition. These banks held the securities of six of the smaller steel trusts—American Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, Steel Hoop, etc. These trusts were the unifications of many smaller companies, and were organized in 1898 and 1899, at the height of the great demand for steel and iron. They were capitalized up to their fullest earning capacity, independent of any material assets. So long as these trusts—which were makers of finished products—bought their raw material of the Carnegie Company there was no trouble. The banks sold their stocks and all went well. When, in 1900, the demand for the finished product fell off, and the different steel companies proposed producing their own raw material, Carnegie threatened to erect competing plants to make finished products. This meant ruin to the bankers. To save their commission, they bought Carnegie out and consolidated all the steel trusts. A syndicate headed by Morgan & Co. was organized to purchase the securities involved, amounting to $1,000,000,000, and to supply the necessary working capital. This syndicate distributed the stock subscription among a number of banking establishments, it being obviously impossible for one banking house to undertake to supply the money required. Up to date this syndicate has had only one call for payment, and that of only $25,000,000 cash. Yet the syndicate is said to have realized a net profit og $56,500,000, of which sum $11,300,000 went to J. P. Morgan &Co.

The formation of the syndicate has placed the industrial interests of this country in control of the finances of this country. The movement in favor of consolidation and concentration has become a financial movement, organized and led by men whose knowledge of technology of industry is nil—men who have the necessary money wherewith to buy the necessary brains, not only to perfect their own financial schemes, but also to direct the industries, the control of which they acquire through them. And thus we have another phenomenon not noticeable in small production; namely, that of a body of men who perform no useful function in production dominating it, through the enormous profits which they extract from it.

It has been proposed that in order to obviate the syndicate a federated bank, centrally located, with branches all over the country, even in the remotest sections, be established. Why not? As industry is concentrated, why not concentrate finance also?

PORTABLE STEEL PLATFORMS.



Weight 18 Pounds.
GEORGE WOLLENSCHLAGER
411 West 16th Street, City

ARBEITER ZEITUNG
(Jewish Weekly)
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.
Published every Saturday
2 TO 6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.
Subscription Price—$1 a Year.
Six Months—60 Cents.

Sozialistische
Arbeiter-Zeitung.
Owned and Published by the Socialist Labor Party.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year $1.00
Six Months .... .50
Three Months .... .25
Editorial Rooms and Business Office; 239 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
where all editorial communications, money, remittances, and business communications are to be directed.

Lunch All Day Ice Cold Beer on Tap At All Times.
CLOVER LEAF SAMPLE ROOM
Christian Kohlenberg, Prop.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Northwest Corner
Thirtieth and Washington Sts.
MARION, IND.

UP-TO-DATE
PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2 NEW READE ST., NEW YORK

SECTION CLEVELAND ELECTS OFFICERS.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has elected the following as officers for the ensuing term: For Organizer, James Matthews, P. O. Box 95, Cleveland, Ohio; for Treasurer, John Heidenreich.

JAMES MATTHEWS, Organizer.

LYNN, MASS.

Members of Section Lynn, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the regular meeting of the section will be held on Sunday, July 20, at S T. & L. A. headquarters, 26 Monroe street. All members should make it a point to attend the meeting, as matters of vital importance to the party will come up for consideration.

JOHN W. RYAN,
Organizer.
28 Beckford Court, Lynn, Mass.

WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION.

A mass convention of te Socialist Labor Party of Washington will be held in Seattle at Section Seattle headquarters on July 27, at 10 A. M. All members in good standing will be seated as delegates.

By order State Ex. Comm., S. L. P.,
T. J. Dean, Sec.

S. L. P. AGITATION IN CLEVELAND.

Open air agitation in Cleveland, O., on Public Spuare.

July 19th—Speakers—Gable and Kircher.

July 26th—Speakers—Dinger and Kircher.

John D. Goerke, Organizer.